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DOMESTIC CHAOS, TERROR IN U.S. CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reflection of Yankee Society"]

[Text] Yesterday's attempted assassination of the president of the United States is, above everything else, the reflection of the obvious decadence of Yankee society itself. It is a routine situation, something that happens every day in the life of any U.S. citizen in a country where crime is generalized. Any passer-by could be shot when he least expects it. It is a natural occurrence and surprises no one.

The former actor and "cow-boy," now the current tenant of the White House after having been a salesman of refrigerators and stoves for General Electric, had just given a speech in a Washington hotel on the "increase of criminality in the streets of the United States." Leaving the building, just as he was entering his car, he was shot. No doubt about it, Ronald Reagan can, from now on, speak from experience...

The situation in the United States is chaotic. Violence is increasing at an alarming rate. According to a recent report from the "commission of citizens against crime," the country today is an open field for criminals, whose crimes increase daily "because there are not enough policemen to arrest them, nor judges to try them." In sum, a real paradise for all types of delinquents.

The reasons for this crisis, naturally, can be found in the capitalist system itself, which is making giant strides toward complete disaster, undermined by its very contradictions and unable to provide a full and satisfactory solution to the problems affecting it.

At this time, the United States finds itself in an exacerbated state of social upheaval, brought about by high inflation and increasing unemployment. Last year, for instance, the number of unemployed blacks doubled nationwide.

According to observers, the situation is somber and Ronald Reagan's advisors recommended emergency measures to prevent a catastrophe. At the same time, in an adventurist spirit, "solutions" are sought for external problems while the need to put one's own house in order, to make some sense out of domestic chaos is relegated to second place.

The gunman is a young man who comes from a family with important financial interests.

We do not know--the news is not very clear yet--what led him to such extremes, what caused a young man without apparent financial problems to empty a gun on Ronald Reagan and his entourage. In the midst of the chaos reigning in his country, could he perhaps be against everyone and everything? Did he shoot for the simple pleasure of seeing its devastating effect? Was he influenced by the economic forces that are only concerned with his country's foreign policy and disregard investments and business transactions? Could he have been merely crazed from drug abuse? Or, "infected" by anarchic extremism, could he have convinced himself that one man's disappearance would lead to the removal of an entire system?

We do not know, nor do we want to know. Americans themselves will have to find the answers to all these questions that are being raised right now around the world.

Meanwhile, one thing is certain: in a capitalist system, youth does not find the answers to its longing for peace, work, bread. Prospects open to young people are of the worst. Recourse to drugs is then seen as an escape from frustrations, as is the attempt to open one's way to life with a gun in the despair of hunger and poverty. Even rich people's children may, sometimes, abandon themselves to despair and defend the exploited.

Once again, yesterday, the president of the United States was nearly killed. He had just stepped out and closely escaped becoming the victim of the consequences of chaos, crime and violence, of the hate and even terror in which the country is plunged.

Ronald Reagan knows now from experience that it is dangerous to walk the streets of any city in his country. Others have already said so. He himself, moreover, had just spoken of the "increase in criminality"...

It is extremely difficult to govern a convulsed country, especially if the leader suffers from hallucinations and is attempting to sow confusion in other people's houses, as if the one reigning in his own were not enough...

While we deeply lament what occurred, we also hope that, henceforth, Reagan will attempt to solve his domestic problems first, and will let others work in peace, and build a society in which there would be no threat of chaos, in which terror and hate would not rule the streets like in the United States.

CSO: 4728/88

BULGARIAN GEOLOGISTS IN PHOSPHORITE EXPLORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Stoyan Kirchev reprinted from BULGARIA TODAY in English]

[Text] I reached the little town of N'Zeto, northeast of Luanda, after 7 hours of a tiring trip in one of the yellow Jeeps belonging to the geological-mining BULGARGEOMIN company. I was received by a middle-aged man who introduced himself as Bozho Nochkov, team leader of the geological brigade in the province of Zaire.

"We were waiting for you. Welcome to 'our house.' In Kicongo language, N'Zeto means 'our house.' If you knew what Angolan hospitality means, it is quite possible you would not find anywhere in the world a name for a city more adequate than N'Zeto!..."

Yes, it is good to feel at home, so many thousands of kilometers away from home. I asked Nochkov how long the Bulgarian geologists have been working in Angola. Joint operations of BULGARGEOMIN and the Angolan geological GEOMINAS company started in October 1978. They have been here since the middle of 1979, and one of the principal tasks is to explore the phosphorite deposits in the region of Quidonacacha, evaluate reserves and prepare an area for exploitation in the open.

I walked through the camp. The 33 Bulgarian geologists are comfortably housed in trailers forming a small village, all equipped with air conditioning, two good beds, a table and a small closet. The whole place was impeccably clean. The scents of Bulgarian cooking wafted through the air... We went directly to the kitchen where cook Khristo Kalev heroically attempts every day to offer our geologists the riches of Bulgarian national cuisine...

The next morning, after breakfast, I started my first day of work with the Bulgarian geologists. I found out that they daily ride over 100-150 kms of savannah under an unforgiving sun in an atmosphere soaked with humidity, which frequently exceeds 90 percent. If we add to this malaria, the tse-tse fly, the "5-minute" snakes--those that do not give time for an antidote--it becomes obvious that the work of a geologist in Africa is not always safe. I asked one of our specialists--who was sporting a Hemingway beard--why is the search for phosphorite so important in this region. He explained patiently that phosphorite is a mineral of animal origin: fish bones, shark teeth, various shells, fossilized by pressure and time and transformed into bi-phosphoric pentaoxide. Ground up, it produces a

marvelous fertilizer for agricultural purposes. Our geologists' research has produced excellent results. In the province of Zaire, phosphorite is of very high quality, with more than 30 percent of P_2O_5 . The Bulgarian specialists are feverishly preparing the construction of a phosphorite mining complex for open air operations, a concentration point, a diesel power plant, an industrial aqueduct 7 kms long, a service installation, a gasoline pump, warehouses, etc.

We met engineer Canga at the building site, its future director and a great friend of Bulgaria, also a graduate of the Sofia higher institute of mines and geology.

Engineer Canga quietly told us that "we are very satisfied with the work of the Bulgarian geologists. In 5 months they have carried out 2,600 meters of drilling, 860 cubic meters of canals, approximately 100 linear meters of wells. Moreover, they have surveyed a 720-square kilometer area in the province of Zaire. Now our company knows exactly where and how much phosphorite there is in the region. This will help us make the best decisions in the forthcoming exploitation of the mines. There is also something else: we have become fast friends..."

Nochkov and Canga smile. Surely they are friends. Geologists are geologists--courageous, tireless, kind, who find time to joke and sing after an 8- or 9-hour day in the savannah. In the city, all the children know and like those somewhat fearsome bearded uncles armed with compass and hammer. They frequently offer them candy and sometimes give them rides on the yellow Jeeps!

N'Zeto means "our house." I believe that our geologists have really found a home 7,500 kms from Bulgaria. This group will go, another will arrive, but their home in Angola will again receive them with kindness, as only N'Zeto knows how.

CSO: 4728/88

SONANGOL PLANS SUPPLY FACILITIES IN LOBITO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] New fuel tanks will be built by SONANGOL in Lobito in order to increase its ability to supply the central southern region of the country. The national oil company also intends to build in the same locality neighboring the bay a road transports installation equipped with the means to maintain light and heavy vehicles.

The area reserved for these two projects will reclaim 1 million cubic meters of sand from the sea. Dredging operations in the bay will start within the next few days, after topographic surveys and calculations to determine the sea bottom have been completed. A Dutch firm has been in charge of these operations, and it will also carry out dredging activities in the Lobito sand bar. The work is scheduled to be completed toward the middle of October of this year.

A total of 21 tanks will be built on an area of approximately 97,000 square meters for the storage of gasoline, gasoil, kerosene, fuel oil and aviation fuel, as well as a domestic 2,000-cubic-meter gas storage tank. The area will also include, besides the vehicle maintenance installation that will occupy 4,000 square meters, a number of offices, dining halls, canteen, laboratories and other installations.

Supplies will come from the port of Luanda on oil tankers and butane-gas carriers, with the offloading being carried out through a system of multi-buoys moored in the bay, which will then pipe the fuel to land through an 800-meter long sea-line.

SONANGOL will distribute the fuel to the interior of the country by trucks and cistern trucks, thus bringing substantial improvements in the distribution network. The present system--which is already deficient--will be unable to meet future demands made by the development of the country's southern and central regions with densely populated areas and industrial centers in the provinces of Huambo and Benguela.

CSO: 4728/86

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY CHIEF OF PROTOCOL--Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed Jose Carlos Mouzinho, section chief of the directorate of protocol, as interim national director of state protocol. Jose Carlos Mouzinho is replacing Julio Guilherme Guerra, who had occupied this position since 1 December 1979 and is now returning to his former position at the state secretariat for cooperation. According to the communique signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Julio Guilherme Guerra was relieved of his functions because he committed a number of mistakes that led him to lose any authority over the personnel of the national directorate of state protocol. The action was taken to reestablish discipline and to prevent the personnel from transferring to other positions. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

WRITER BACK FROM MOSCOW--The secretary general of the Union of Angolan Writers, Antonio Cardoso, has returned to Luanda from Moscow, where he participated in the proceedings of the congress of USSR writers that took place between 30 June and 6 July. In a press interview at the "4 de Fevereiro" international airport, Antonio Cardoso expressed his satisfaction about the meetings, the objective of which was to analyze the progress achieved in Soviet literature as well as the writers' role in the struggle for peace and progress, against the armaments race and the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The secretary general of the writers' union delivered a speech during the congress on the subject of "the struggle for peace, progress and humanism." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 3]

SATISFACTORY COFFEE, COCOA PRODUCTION--Cabinda--The coffee harvest in the province of Cabinda reached 638.51 tons during the first semester of this year, while the cocoa harvest amounted to 38.48 tons. The ENCAFE provincial director, Abraao Silvestre, stated that these two harvests show that considerable progress has been achieved in relation to the yearly plan which sets total production at 2,000 tons of coffee and 296 tons of cocoa. It is estimated that the second semester's harvest will register an increase. The province of Cabinda has 15,000 hectares of cocoa and coffee lands and employs 2,195 agricultural workers. Despite the strong enterprising spirit shown by the workers, innumerable difficulties have been encountered, notably the lack of transportation and tractors, poor housing conditions, shortages of food and deficient medical care. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

BRAZILIAN ENVOY--Jose Veiga, special envoy of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs has been in Luanda since yesterday to hold talks with Angolan authorities over issues related to Southern Africa. In his statements to the ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY], Jose Veiga noted that his visit to Angola is part of the process of strengthening relations between the two countries, which have common interests, based on the full awareness of the problems pertaining to development and the forms of bilateral cooperation. Referring to the constant aggressions perpetrated against Angola by the racist Pretoria regime, Jose Veiga noted that "Brazil is concerned about it and has protested against Pretoria's aggressive attitude in the most diverse ways." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 4]

FINANCE MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Finance Minister Ismael Martins has been in Belgrade, Yugoslavia since last Tuesday at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During this official visit, Ismael Martins will hold talks with Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, and with other Yugoslav authorities on broadening bilateral economic cooperation. The possibility of the participation by Yugoslav firms in Angolan economic development projects will be specifically reviewed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 2]

INTERIOR MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Angolan Minister of Interior Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito) left Luanda Wednesday night for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for an 8-day working visit. At the airport, Alexandre Rodrigues stated that his visit is related to an exchange of experiences and points of view between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS--An Angolan delegation left Luanda on Monday for Madrid, Spain, where it has been invited to participate in the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party. The delegation, which is headed by MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the productive sector Manuel Pedro Pacavira, also includes Sebastiao Isata, from the department of foreign affairs of the party, as well as the Angolan ambassador in Portugal, Adriano Sebastiao. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 1]

GDR SOLIDARITY--The German Democratic Republic has affirmed its solidarity with our country in the wake of the continuing South African aggressions, Erich Muecker, member of the SED (Unified Socialist Party of Germany) Politburo affirmed in Berlin on Monday. Muecker did so during a meeting with Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party political bureau, who is now in the GDR. Muecker and Lukoki expressed their satisfaction about the high level of relations between the two countries and affirmed their intention to develop cooperation in all sectors. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 2]

MESSAGE TO CUBAN WOMEN--On 26 July, the 28th anniversary of the Moncada barracks attack, the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA] addressed a congratulatory message to the Federation of Cuban Women in which it notes that "with the assault on the Moncada barracks, the Cuban people started on the road that led their homeland to socialism, heroically fighting until the victory of the revolution in 1959." In this message, the OMA expressed its friendship and the desire to

continue the close cooperation existing between the two women's organizations.
[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 2]

GDR OFFICIAL--At the invitation of Angolan Minister of Justice Diogenes Boavida, Hans Joachim Heusinger, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the GDR is expected in Luanda today. Heusinger will remain in Angola for about 8 days and will hold talks with Diogenes Boavida in the field of justice. The two sides will have the opportunity to discuss the formalities for a judiciary assistance agreement. It is believed that a protocol for judiciary cooperation will be signed at the end of the talks. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 1]

OFFICERS GRADUATED--Lt Col Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and deputy minister of defense, presided over the graduation of the first cadet course in Huambo. He was representing the minister of defense, Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale). Lt Col Augusto Alfredo (Orlog) urged the combatants to study the party program so as to better understand the Angolan revolution's objectives and thus carry out the orientations provided by the commander-in-chief, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The new officers, who attended a 2-year course, were commissioned as second lieutenants. The ceremony was attended by Maj Tchizainga of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Lt Col Toka, Evaristo Jamba, deputy provincial commissioner of Huambo, Soviet and Cuban advisors and members of the mass organizations. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/88

BENIN

FRENCH ENVOYS IN COTONOU; IMPROVED RELATIONS SEEN

AB061026 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Cotonou, 6 Aug (AFP)--French envoys Guy Penne and Regis Debray today invited Benin President Mathieu Kerekou to visit Paris next month, sealing a reconciliation between France and its former colony 4 years after they quarreled.

The envoys flew here from Niamey, Niger, for their second stop of an African tour on behalf of new socialist President Francois Mitterrand. After Benin, they are to visit Gabon, Congo, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Djibouti.

Mr Debray, now an adviser to Mr Mitterrand, is the guerrilla ideologist who in the 1960's fought with the late Che Guevara in Bolivia, where he was later jailed.

Here in Cotonou, Mr Penne told reporters he had two invitations for Colonel Kerekou from Mr Mitterrand, to pay a 3-day official working visit in September and to attend the annual Franco-African summit in France in November.

Franco-Beninese relations took a hard jolt in 1977, when a group of mercenaries tried and failed to invade Benin and stage a coup. Colonel Kerekou's government charged that France, Gabon and Morocco were involved, an accusation that the three nations denied.

Today Mr Penne acknowledged that Franco-Beninese relations had been under a shadow for a period. But he said that for some time now, and especially since Mr Mitterrand replaced Valery Giscard d'Estaing (who was president in 1977), relations between the two countries had been building on a new foundation of frank and brotherly cooperation.

CSO: 4700/311

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD AFRICA DISCUSSED

AB050910 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Commentary by Joseph Marcel Nzi]

[Text] French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot has started a 5-day working visit to Cameroon. According to his statement, the new French Government wants to learn African realities at first hand, just as if to say: Done with theory, now practice.

For the new French Government, a line of conduct must be determined for the implementation of that African policy if Francois Mitterrand wants to preserve the favorable opinion which most African states still have of him. The cooperation established between France and Africa following independence was no longer adapted to Africa's needs for assistance in view of the changes in the international political situation. Paris wanted henceforth to redefine its policy of cooperation in order to transcend the post-colonial area and established a form of cooperation with various (?implications). That definition, which was quite short in a way, eventually led to the (?process) of dredging--if you allow this expression--with little presents here and there: a plane, a vedette, books or else an insignificant subsidy. Then there came Giscard the African. His advent led to French military intervention in Africa, in spite of Giscard's slogan, Africa for Africans.

Can Francois Mitterrand inaugurate another form of policy? The answer is yes, at least in principle, if we consider the new government's positions in favor of Africa and the Third World. But in principle! One must not delude oneself, for Paris will not go as far as to completely reverse the trend of its past policy toward Africa. Has Jean-Pierre Cot not stated that France will respect the past agreements with some African countries. For instance with Libya, the CAR, as well as South Africa.

In all events, with regard to Cameroon [words indistinct], which is Africa in miniature due to its exemplary positions, its independent spirit and its political, social and economic independence, is now a serious partner in a continent where prospects are not (?bright).

CSO: 4719/251

RECENT ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Ndjamena--Official sources of Ndjamena have announced that in a year, "once the national unity of the country has been ensured," the Chadian people will elect the new president of the Republic of Chad by universal suffrage.

And yet, in medium-range terms, this national unity, the ambition of the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, would appear difficult to achieve, in the opinion of observers. Actually, it could not become a fact until the installation, throughout the Chadian territory, of the Integrated National Army (ANI), which could take time.

The ANI, set up at the end of May, is the result of the official elimination of factions within the Chadian Army, factions that have engendered over 20 years of tension and contested power.

An endemic malady of the political and military division of Chad, they have generally been dominated by quarrels between persons, military men or officials almost always occupying ministerial posts. Their divisions have not only weakened the country's military potential, but have also hindered Chad's economic takeoff, which already has a natural enemy: the desert.

The end of the factions, officially announced by military leaders, came during a seminary of upper-level personnel (government employees) meeting for 2 weeks in Ndjamena. A resolution unanimously adopted demands the military withdrawal of the Libyans and emphasizes that the heads of the factions agree to make their forces available to the government and no longer to use their military titles.

Before their elimination, five groups -- there were eleven in 1980 -- officially supported GUNT's action: the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Col Abdelkader Wadel Kamougue, vice president of the government; the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Ahmat Acyl, minister of foreign affairs; the "1st Army" of Minister of Interior Mahmat Abba-Seid; the Western Armed Forces (FAO) of Minister of Public Works Adoum Dama; and finally, the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of President Goukouni Oueddei.

The strong point of the ANI for winning the challenge of Chadian national unity over the next 12 months is the official reunification of the five factions. The weak point is the role of arbiter that the CDR might be tempted to play, for it is the only one to have effective military equipment, supplied by Libya.

One must also emphasize that the presence of Libyan military forces encounters increasing hostility from the civilian population of Ndjamena, which considers the resolution of the OAU summit conference on Chad as a failure for the Transitional National Union Government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Seven months after the end of the civil war, the Chadians still face extremely difficult living conditions. They were convinced that their president would at least demand the departure of the Libyans, if he could not obtain it immediately.

Some 200,000 persons, compared with 400,000 before the beginning of the fighting in Ndjamena, are now living in the Chadian capital, some still deprived of water and electricity and where the curfew is still in force from 2200 hours to 0600 hours.

Supplies -- essentially rice -- are still inadequate and generally come from the gifts of international organizations. In 7 months, the cost of living has more than tripled (1 kilogram of meat costs 1,000 CFA francs, compared with 300 in December) and fresh produce can no longer be found on the market, with the exception of a little fruit.

Furthermore, the people no longer receive wages. Government employees again have not been paid since March, contrary to an agreement made between Chadian and Libyan authorities, official sources say. The agreement stipulated that Tripoli would pay government employees for 6 months, effective in March.

Sporadic strikes have broken out, particularly among central hospital and government radio personnel, but with no results.

The national company Air Tchad resumed its domestic flights between Ndjamena and three cities in the south (Sarh, Moundou and Mongo) a month ago. International traffic could also resume at the Ndjamena Airport after the landing of an Air Afrique plane from Paris.

Finally, one lycee out of three has resumed classes and two out of five movie theaters are operating again. One no longer hears gunfire at night after the "demilitarization" of the civilian population and security is fully ensured.

11,464

CSO: 4719/167

CABINET ADOPTS MEASURES FAVORABLE TO PEASANTS

Brazzaville MWETI in French 16 Jul 81 pp 2, 7

[Text] The Cabinet held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, 15 July under the august chairmanship of comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Cabinet.

The agenda focused on the peasant sector, along with complaints registered by our masses during comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso's tour of the interior of the country.

As everyone knows, the long junket among the masses of the interior had only one purpose: to permit the head of the Congolese revolution to experience the reality of peasant life and to personally observe the zeal of our masses in farm production, in light of interest the Congolese Labor Party is giving agriculture, the acknowledged priority of priorities.

The solicitude with which the party is dealing with laborers and peasants and workers in general does not require further demonstration.

In addition to the important measures taken a short time ago on behalf of teachers, there is reason to recall price increases for the producers of several foodstuffs and agricultural products.

It is this continual solicitude of the party and state with respect to the peasants and agriculture which placed several agricultural dossiers on the Cabinet's table.

This involved an early discussion of the 1980-1981 agricultural season, leading subsequently to examination of the dossier of the 1981-1982 season. On the basis of this dossier, important measures were taken.

The first series of measures involves coffee and cacao for which a deforestation allowance was instituted on behalf of growers who have expanded their lands under cultivation (deforestation/plantation) at a rate of 16,800 francs for a field of 0.8 hectare of cacao and 5,250 francs for a field of 0.25 hectare of coffee.

In addition to instituting this allowance, an increase in the prices to growers of 5 percent compared to prices charged during the 1980-1981 season was approved.

The details of these price increases are as follows:

- hulled robusta coffee is increased from 172 francs in 1980-1981 to 180 francs in 1981-1982;
- robusta coffee berries are increased from 115 francs in 1980-1981 to 126 francs in 1981-1982;
- Arabian coffee from 184 francs in 1980-1981 to 193 francs in 1981-1982;
- prime cacao is increased from 220 francs in 1980-1981 to 231 francs in 1981-1982;
- regular cacao from 154 francs to 162 francs;
- borderline cacao from 110 francs to 115 francs;
- culls from 55 francs to 58 francs from the current season to the next season, while
- the price of the cabbage tree product will remain unchanged.

Added to all these measures is increased assistance in various forms, particularly in the delivery of seeds and phytosanitary treatments.

To help the OCC [Coffee and Cacao Office] meet investment charges and increased prices to growers, an allocation of 135 million CFA francs was earmarked for this office.

The second series of measures taken by the Cabinet involves tobacco. The OCT (Congoles Tobacco Office) was the recipient. After noisy discussions of the dossier submitted to it, the Cabinet approved immediate implementation of certain decisions proposed in the recovery plan of that office, except for the elimination of the Ngo center.

As for the modified structures of the OCT, the elimination of the following positions has resulted therefrom:

- chief of the technical service;
- deputy section chief; and
- deputy shop foreman.

The production program was also discussed. On this subject, the Cabinet demonstrated realism when it approved in principle the reorientation toward more profitable kinds of tobacco.

The Cabinet also approved an increase in the capitalization of the OCT of 80 million CFA francs.

Not only did the Cabinet examine the dossier of export crops, it also considered food crops, which represent the self-sufficiency of our masses.

Here, too, measures were adopted:

- first, the proposal to purchase 35 tractors with accessories was approved. To facilitate and finalize the purchase of these pieces of equipment, the Cabinet approved the purchase of these tractors within the framework of available, unused lines of credit. The Cabinet emphasized the need for negotiating at the same time for post-sales service, in order to avoid any problems;
- it then approved the proposal to purchase transport vehicles to reorganize and expedite the flow of products.

What is more, the Cabinet approved the construction of a warehouse and the cold storage building of the Office of Food Crops at a cost of 39 million CFA francs.

In this sector, the Cabinet approved the release within the framework of the next budget of the last increment of the Office's capital allocation; i.e., 244 million CFA francs and to place at its disposal the sum of 250 million CFA francs to help negotiate financing for new equipment.

As with coffee and cacao, the Cabinet approved price increases for growers as follows:
--corn is increased from 47 francs in 1980-1981 to 59 francs in 1981-1982;
--rice is increased from 50 francs in 1980-1981 to 63 francs in 1981-1982;
--shelled peanuts from 100 francs to 180 francs; and
--peanuts in the shell from 75 francs to 112 francs.

Potatoes, which often have been allowed to rot because of the precarious conditions of consumption, also had the Cabinet's attention. In consideration of these facts, it approved an increase in local potato prices and the potato's use for cattle feed.

Continuing its meeting, the Cabinet issued directives so that an agreement could be reached to harmonize the complementary relationships between the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] and the OCV [Congolese Office of Food Crops].

Of course, these directives concern the ministries with jurisdiction over these two organizations, namely the Ministry of Commerce, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, on the other hand.

In response to the wishes of the masses, wishes expressed by members of the cooperative to comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso during his tour of the regions, the Cabinet approved the proposal to release the remaining 71 million of operation agricultural credit. Remaining in the agricultural sector, the Cabinet examined the dossier of the Congolese Administration of Palm Groves and that of the SOCOTON [Agricultural-Livestock Company of Madingon].

Directives were issued to speed up implementation of the measures advocated by the recovery plans.

A simple matter which is rendered complex by a combination of natural phenomena, such as inequalities of land surface, climate, precipitation, hydrography, etc., agriculture is the subject of continual preoccupation on the part of the state. To the degree that the political leadership injects credits into the agricultural sector to arouse interest in the status of the rural masses, to that same degree it is facing up to the exodus and aging of the populations of our countryside.

The sums of money which the party and state are making available to the peasant sector will mean nothing at all if they do not act upon the consciences of our peasants as stimulants capable of bringing about a large increase in effort and energy in production. It is only at this price that agriculture, the bearer of our hopes, will help the party to resolve a major problem of the Revolution, namely feeding the people.

ACADEMIC YEAR AT HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL COMES TO A CLOSE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 21 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Article by JMA]

[Text] The ceremony marking the end of the Higher Party School academic year was held Saturday inside the school. It was chaired by comrade Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya, a member of the Political Bureau and head of the Department of Ideology and Education.

In his speech, the comrade member of the Political Bureau said: "Our establishment is a higher institute of social and political sciences which has responsibility for training the higher cadres of our party and which must confirm this training action with intensive social science research activity with a view to better understanding Congolese society and everywhere with more meaningful and, therefore, more effective effort in conducting our country's revolutionary process."

In view of the intensity of the class struggle in the world, the aggravation of the international political situation and the increasing economic alienation of the Third World, the nerve centers for economic decision-making must be encompassed under a single methodological, critical and dialectic set of guidelines: "Marxism-Leninism."

In order to redefine the role and objectives of the Party's Higher School, comrade Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya said that the higher school of the Party should be a dedicated center for the elaboration, analysis and synthesis of the most characteristic, the most profound events which determine the mutation of the national and international collectivity of capitalism into socialism.

The Party's Higher School has the important mission of training higher cadres who are to make up the framework of our vanguard detachment, the PCT [Congolese Labor Party].

The head of the Department of Ideology and Education addressed the following remarks to the students of the Party's Higher School: "The cadre trained at the Higher School of the party must above all be a Marxist in the full sense of the term, that is to say, someone who not only has mastered the theory of scientific socialism but what is more and above all someone who must be at the forefront of the

revolutionary struggle. A model of development to the party, a model of development to the masses, an indefatigable promoter of the party's structures, an energizer of revolutionary action."

During this ceremony, the results of the year-end examinations were posted. Prizes were awarded to meritorious students and diplomas were presented to the graduating class.

8143

CSO: 4719/212

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION--The president of the Central Committee and chief of state, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso gave an audience yesterday to Andre Arnaud, French ambassador to the Congo, with whom he discussed cooperation between the Congo and France. Questioned by the press about these talks, the ambassador of France said that they had discussed all aspects of cooperation between the two countries. That, he said, permitted him to conclude that cooperation is developing to the satisfaction of the two countries. He also said that this audience was necessary, since France had changed governments. His observation about our country is that the Congo still has a lot to do. However, France can participate in this effort, he emphasized. The chief of state and the diplomat also reviewed the international and African situations, particularly in light of the future of relations between the Congo and France. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 21 Jul 81 p 1] 8143

CSO: 4719/212

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa NEGARIT GAZETA in English No 18, 25 Jun 81 pp 150-152

[Text]

PROCLAMATION No. 209 OF 1981

**SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET PROCLAMATION FOR
THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

"ETHIOPIA TIKDEM"

In accordance with Article 5, sub-article (2) and (6) of the Redefinition of Powers and Responsibilities of the Provisional Military Administration Council and the Council of Ministers Proclamation No. 110/1977, it is hereby proclaimed as follows:

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the "1970 E.C. Supplementary Budget Proclamation No. 209/1981".
2. Under this Proclamation, there is hereby appropriated from public revenues and other funds, for the purposes and services set forth in the Schedule hereto, the additional amount of Birr 264,178,945 (two hundred sixty four million, one hundred seventy eight thousand nine hundred forty five birr) for the fiscal year ending 30th Sene, 1970 (7th July, 1978).
3. The Minister of Finance was authorized, from time to time, during the fiscal year 1970, upon the request of Ministers or Heads of various Governmental Departments concerned, to pay out of the public revenues and other funds the amounts appropriated for the purposes and services specified herein.

Done at Addis Ababa, this 25th day of June, 1981

**THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL**

PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1970

(1st Hamle, 1969 — 30th Sene, 1970)

(8th July, 1977 — 7th July, 1978)

EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE

A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Head 114. OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Subh. 01. *Chairman's Office*

67. Current Transfers	Birr	Birr
	1,053,168	1,053,168
HEAD 114 TOTAL		1,053,168

Head 131. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Subh. 01. *Administration and General Services*

64. Motor vehicles and equipment .. .	471,091
65. Military constructions and equipment ...	6,217,640
	6,688,731

Subh. 02. *Ground Forces*

61. Personal services .. .	17,543,375
62. Non-personal services .. .	48,031,878
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment .. .	376,075

64. Motor vehicles and equipment	564,665
65. Military constructions and equipment	60,000
66. Materials and supplies	150,309,405
67. Current Transfers	929,520
	<u>217,814,918</u>

Subh. 05. *The Air Force*

62. Non-personal services	1,480,438
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	83,144
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	1,165,757
65. Military constructions and equipment	4,666,330
66. Materials and supplies	16,537,612
67. Current Transfers	3,980
	<u>23,937,261</u>

Subh. 06. *The Navy*

62. Non-personal services	1,392,793
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	940,006
65. Military constructions and equipment	650,000
66. Materials and supplies	4,923,085
67. Current Transfers	80,600
	<u>7,986,484</u>

HEAD 131 TOTAL

256,427,394

Head 141. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Subh. 04. *Police Force Headquarters*

61. Personal services	844,956
62. Non-personal services	1,180,927
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	6,450
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	1,800
66. Materials and supplies	4,800

Birr

2,038,933

Subh. 05. *Prison's Administration*

61. Personal services	217,131
62. Non-personal services	269,767
63. Maintenance of premises and equipment	444,821
64. Motor vehicles and equipment	719,451
66. Materials and supplies	600,664

2,251,834

HEAD 141 TOTAL

4,290,767

Head 152. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

Subh. 01. *Administration and General Services*

64. Motor vehicles and equipment	292,894
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292,894

HEAD 152 TOTAL

292,894

GENERAL SERVICES TOTAL

262,064,223

Head 317 MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS**Subh. 04. Fine Arts Department**

62. Non-personal services 84,950

66. Materials and supplies 89,200

174,150**HEAD 317 TOTAL**174,150**SOCIAL SERVICES TOTAL**174,150**B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**714/02/00 Subhead 2: *Comprehensive Area Development*
Projects

714/02/03 Lower Adiabo Development 40,572

40,572**HEAD 714/02 TOTAL**40,572911/00/00 Head 911 PUBLIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE
BUILDINGS

911/02/02 People's Heroes of Revolutionary

Ethiopia Buildings 1,900,000

1,900,000**HEAD 911/02 TOTAL**1,900,000**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TOTAL**1,940,572**GRAND TOTAL**264,178,945

GUINEA

BRIEFS

DPRK DONATION--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has donated to Guinea 50 tractors, 50 plows and 10 trailers, Radio Conakry announced on Monday. The donation was made within the framework of the agricultural cooperation between the DPRK and Guinea. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/86

GENERAL ELECTION EARLY NEXT YEAR HELD LIKELY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Chris Fremond]

[Text]

ELECTION talk in Lesotho is nothing new. Since Chief Leabua Jonathan did away with democracy in 1970 there have been regular rumours that the people would soon go to the polls.

But for a number of reasons the latest speculation seems more well founded than ever before.

Reliable sources in Maseru believe the National Assembly will meet in September to pass regulations leading to a general election next year — possibly in January.

Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP) is already campaigning in the villages, obviously trying to gauge its support.

The latest Cabinet reshuffle has been interpreted as an election indicator.

Significant, perhaps, was the shift of the Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which would play a central role in the BNP's election campaign.

Chief Jonathan's popular support has never been overwhelming. He won the 1965 pre-independence election by a narrow margin from the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) which is the only other political group in Lesotho with enough support to govern.

In the first post-independence election in 1970, the BNP seemed set to lose to the BCP by an equally small margin when Chief Jonathan discarded the unannounced results and seized power.

In the turmoil that followed, the constitution was suspended and remains so. Opposition leaders were detained and their parties and publications banned. The para-military Police Mobile Unit (PMU) acted against alleged insurgents, reportedly killing about 500, and Chief Jonathan declared a five year "holiday from politics".

In 1974 the BCP tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the government. Five police posts were attacked. The PMU retaliated and killed at least 20 insurgents. Hundreds more were arrested and a number were tried and convicted for treason. Most of the party leaders, including the leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, fled into exile.

Reshuffles

A National Assembly of nominated members purported to represent all parties, and a Cabinet of similar composition have ruled since 1973 with frequent reshuffles and changes.

Although splinter groups of the BCP led by former senior officials have joined the government, the mainstream of the party under Mr Mokhehle has rejected Chief Jonathan's overtures of reconciliation.

The guerrilla wing of the BCP, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), launches sporadic attacks against PMU patrols and outposts and is responsible for regular, but relatively ineffectual bomb blasts in the major centres.

The LLA is widely believed to operate from Qwa Qwa across the South African border. The South African authorities appear to turn a blind eye to its activities and strongly deny Lesotho Government allegations that they support the guerrillas.

Observers in Maseru suggest that the South African Government welcomes the relative instability of the Jonathan government resulting from the LLA's activities.

Chief Jonathan announced earlier this year that a referendum might be held to determine if the people want elections. He maintains the majority do not. It now seems

unlikely that a referendum will be called before an election.

Why then is Chief Jonathan apparently so anxious to have an election?

The executive secretary of the BNP, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says there is "no doubt" that an election is needed.

Firstly, to repudiate allegations that Chief Jonathan is clinging to power without the support of the people, and secondly, to gain legitimacy in the eyes of those who believe he grabbed power from the BCP in 1970.

Mr Sixishe is naturally confident of victory and dismisses the BCP as a disorganised party, split into bickering factions.

If Mr Mokhehle refuses to take part (as most observers predict), it will indicate that his party is hiding its lack of support behind claims that the proceedings will not be free and fair, he said.

Other observers believe a number of factors have combined to push the Prime Minister towards the polls.

These include growing dissatisfaction among the people with increasing poverty and unemployment; rumours of corruption in government; slow progress of development programmes; inability to move towards more meaningful self-sufficiency and less dependence on South Africa; general inefficiency in the civil service and resentment at Chief Jonathan having ruled for so long without a proper mandate.

There is also dissension within the BNP, and the activities of the LLA are creating government instability, albeit little more than a rocking of the boat.

It is also suggested that Chief Jonathan is getting old and may want to retire, but wants to leave a legitimate administration to his successor.

As it is, he has no heir apparent, and any power struggle after his departure would be less tumultuous in a more stable climate.

There is also some pressure on the Prime Minister by foreign donors on whom Lesotho relies heavily for financial and development aid. No one likes supporting an autocratic regime, and a return to democracy in just about any form would be warmly welcomed.

Government critics — who for obvious reasons cannot be named — believe Chief Jonathan wants to spring the election with as little notice as possible. In 1970, the country went to the polls less than three months after the official election announcement.

They doubt the BNP will win a fair election against the BCP. Party in-fighting and an erosion of support through lack of normal political exercise have left the BNP weaker than ever.

On the other hand, Mr Mokhehle's charisma, the LLA's resistance and the will of the

people to oust what many see as a remote and uncaring administration have strengthened the opposition.

But they fear widespread intimidation of voters by the PMU which will probably result in the BNP being returned to power with an overwhelming majority against a splinter of the BCP and other relatively insignificant opposition parties.

Supervised

Mr Mokhehle's BCP will not participate in elections organised by Chief Jonathan. The LLA's political commissar, Mr Naledi Ntuma, says the BCP demands that the Prime Minister step down and that an interim administration take power to organise internationally supervised elections.

He rejects Chief Jonathan's amnesty offer to political opponents — even those, such as he and Mr Mokhehle, who are regarded as criminals with prices on their heads.

He cannot accept that free elections can be held when the constitution on which they are purported to be based has been suspended.

While an election under these circumstances will probably go a long way towards legitimising Chief Jonathan's position internationally and internally, observers believe it will not solve the BCP/LLA problem, nor ease the dissatisfaction with basic socio-economic ills — unless the new government adopts a new policy and pulls the country out of the mire by its boot straps.

The only serious implications for the South African Government of elections in Lesotho would be if a break down of law and order affected the supply of labour to the mines.

Around 100 000 Basutho work on South African mines and 30 000 are employed as domestic and other workers. Wages deposited in Lesotho run into tens of millions of rands.

While Lesotho's official rhetoric is vehemently anti-apartheid, economic realities ensure fairly sound backroom relations between Pretoria and Maseru, and they improved markedly last August following talks between the two Prime Ministers at Peka Bridge on the border.

Negotiations on the Highland Water Scheme under which Lesotho will sell much needed water to South Africa are progressing well and if successful will further strengthen economic ties.

Whoever wins power in Lesotho will have to adopt a pragmatic attitude towards the South African Government — including a strictly enforced prohibition on bases in the country for South African "liberation movements".

Any other stance would spell complete disaster.

OBSERVATION OF INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] It was the Mahamasina of the days of greatness, a Mahamasina ablaze with color, swarming with life and filled with the chanting of revolutionary slogans, music and greetings. It was a meeting place for the country's dignitaries and for the little people, the working people, as well. This was the Mahamasina that hosted the great annual 26 June parade, celebrating Independence Day.

By 0730 hours on the morning of 26 June, the bleachers and stands of the MITABE [Mass Movement] were already beginning to fill. RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] technicians scurried about and the last preparations were made by those responsible for participants in the parade. By 0800 hours, Mahamasina was a beehive of activity. The hills were also filled with people: Andrefan, Ambohijanahary, Andohalo.

North Korean Premier Ri Djong Ok, followed by his entourage, made his entry at 0845 hours and at 0900 hours sharp, the official representatives of the Revolutionary Government: the president of the People's National Assembly, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, second-ranking government official after the president of the republic; Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona; the dean of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Charles Ravoajanahary; the chairman of the Military Committee for Development, Colonel Rabeony; and the chief magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert, arrived in Mahamasina.

After they took their places, the president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona joined with the North Korean premier in singing the national anthem and it was with great emotion that the audience then heard President Didier Ratsiraka's message from Nairobi. The parade itself began after the Ao Anaty Boky Mena.

The parade was to last an hour. It was a military parade in which all the sections of the army and the national gendarmerie took part. A total of 1,214 soldiers, gendarmes and members of the national services took part in the parade, which could be divided into two distinct parts: the motorized parade and the parade on foot.

The musicians of the People's Army opened the march, followed by Colonel Ramamonjisoa Sylvestre, who led the parade. Student officers from the Military Academy, in their blue tunics and helmets and carrying sabers, the young soldiers of the National School of the People's Armed Forces (ENFAP), the student officer gendarmes from the Advanced School of the Gendarmerie in Moramanga and the School of

Gendarmerie in Ambositra, the girls from the SNHFAP [expansion unknown], followed by a group of boys and a mixed SN [expansion unknown] group, wearing white gloves and light green sweaters, the air force and the navy, the civic service and soldiers from CAPSAT [expansion unknown], successively passed before the official reviewing stand. They went by in groups of 36 and each section presented 2 groups.

The riders of the People's Armed Forces marked the transition between the motorized and nonmotorized elements, led by Lt Col Rakotomahenina. The Bemotos, the motor-cycle gendarmes, opened the march wearing parade dress uniforms. They were followed by the jeeps, tanks, AMM8's and the BRDM's, armored amphibious reconnaissance vehicles, and three tanks with *lohan'omby*, steers' heads as emblems. After the vehicles of the National Gendarmerie came the RAAA antiaircraft support team, with the anti-aircraft batteries, the 37, 76, 85 and 124 guns, and then the radio regiment with its direction finders, and the train regiment with its shining Ebro trucks. One also saw the army tanks, including the BRDM's and the army armored vehicles. At the same time, the Mi-8 helicopters, the Yak 40's, the Mig 17's and the Mig 21's passed overhead. The military engineering regiment, with the Mercedes trucks, the enormous tractor trailers, the Caterpillar bulldozers, the tank trucks and the repair vans closed the parade.

For this impeccably planned parade, Col Ramamonjisoa Sylvestre received the warm congratulations of the representatives of the Revolutionary Government. The ceremony came to a close at 1015 hours.

26 June: Celebration of 21st Anniversary

Very early on the morning of 26 June, the central and side doors of the Mahamasina stadium opened to allow the revolutionary militants of the Front -- among whom the members of the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] and its affiliated organizations truly stood out -- to enter and take their places with order and calm in the stands, despite the heavy fog accompanied by a brisk wind.

Gradually, the hills overlooking Mahamasina filled with Antananarivians who did not wish to miss the great military parade marking Independence Day, an annual event.

Just before 0900 hours, the officials of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] entered the Mahamasina stadium. Since the chief of state was unable to leave the 18th summit conference of the OAU, this great ceremony was presided over jointly by the president of the ANP, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka; the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona; the dean of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Charles Ravoajanahary; the president of the CMD [Military Development Committee], Colonel Rabeony; and the chief magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert.

Also present was North Korean Premier Ri Jong Ok, deputies and elected officials from the decentralized collectives and members of the diplomatic corps.

As soon as the dignitaries were in their places, the national anthem was played by the military band. The chief of state's message was then broadcast for all the Malagasy people, followed immediately by the rallying cries of the AREMA members.

Following the Hymn to the Red Book, sung by a chorus, the parade of some 1,344 soldiers, gendarmes, academy members, soldiers' sons and SN, commanded by Col Sylvestre Ramamonjisoa, began.

Message to the National From President Ratsiraka

"I sacrificed my national holiday for this important event."

For the first time in 21 years, the great 26 June parade of the People's Armed Forces in Mahamasina took place in the absence of the Malagasy chief of state.

The president of the RDM, Didier Ratsiraka, and Mrs Celine Ratsiraka were in fact unable to spend the holiday of 26 June with all the Malagasy people or their family. It was not, as the chief of state explained in his message to the nation, read from Nairobi by the special correspondent from the RTM, Sabine Rakotozafy, because he minimizes this celebration of national independence, but because the Malagasy people have chosen the revolutionary path and cannot remain mere spectators when it is a question of fighting for the African nations still subjected to oppression.

On 26 June 1981, the summit conference of chiefs of state and heads of government were to discuss the problem of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] (which the RDM was the first to recognize), previously scheduled for 25 June 1981 but postponed until Friday because of the "sulkiness" of King Hassan II, who was actually already in the Kenyan capital.

In this connection, the chief of state argued that the agenda be respected, especially, he said, since when chiefs of state travel at a time when they are celebrating their national holiday, as was also the case for Mozambican President Samora Michel, it is in order to be heard by their peers.

Furthermore, he said, we must confine ourselves to the basic questions on all topics included on the agenda. It is an opportunity to be heard by the international mass media (over 600 newsmen, according to our correspondent from the RTM).

As all Malagasy could see, the president of the RDM did not mention his own case -- that is, his absence from Madagascar on 26 June 1981. He could not in fact leave Nairobi, having been chosen to be the spokesman for the block of progressive African countries supporting the just struggle of the Saharan people.

He did, however, send a message to all the Malagasy people. The tape was broadcast at Mahamasina on Friday morning before the great parade of the Armed Forces. We are providing a free translation of that message:

Malagasy people:

On this 21st anniversary of the independence of Madagascar, we would sincerely have liked to join with all the Malagasy people in celebrating this historic date.

However, the Revolutionary Government and the progressive Malagasy people have chosen as one of their prime objectives included in the Red Book not to remain mere spectators in the face of the struggle of nations still under the domination of neocolonialists, but rather, to participate actively in it.

The agenda of the conference of African chiefs of state and heads of government in Nairobi, Kenya, for 26 June includes an important topic for the future of oppressed peoples.

We therefore ask that you forgive us for not presiding over this celebration of Independence Day.

Nevertheless, with all our hearts, we wish every family great health and happiness on this day of 26 June 1981. We wish all the Malagasy people great courage and complete success in their struggle to build a socialist society from which inequality and injustice will be bannished.

May every Malagasy be always ready and courageous for the victory of our revolution.

Long live the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution!

Long live progressive and socialist Madagascar *tsy mandohalika!*

11,464

CSO: 4719/178

HANDOVER OF POWERS SCHEDULED FOR END OF AUGUST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE HANDING over of executive powers from the AG to the Ministers' Council is scheduled for the end of August, according to Mr Gregor Tibinyane.

Mr Tibinyane is a prominent member of the Ministers' Council.

The announcement of the date by Mr Tibinyane follows the decision earlier this month by the SA Government to allow the change.

The first calls for the move were made earlier in the year but the issue came to a head late last month when Ministers' Council member, Mr Patrick Limbo accused the AG Mr Danie Hough of dragging his feet on the matter.

Mr Hough was in Pretoria at the time and was shocked on hearing of the attack.

Pretoria was consulted on the matter again a fortnight later and the final decision was made to allow for the transfer of power.

CSO: 4700/312

REPUBLICAN PARTY CONGRESS RE-ELECTS MUDGE

Mudge Statement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: International guarantees of human rights in SWA were not sufficient to induce the Territory's democratic DTA to participate in internationally-supervised elections, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

"If Swapo takes over, we all know those guarantees will not be worth the paper they are written on," Mr Mudge said.

He was delivering the opening address at the annual congress of the Republican Party, which forms the White component of the DTA.

Mr Mudge said the new US peace initiative held out hope of success, but he was not going to bank on it.

"We have had so many disappointments in the past. Only time will tell whether the US has the guts to continue on the path it has taken."

The DTA was not prepared to be forced into pre-independence elections that were not truly free and fair.

The Alliance's commitment to an international solution of the SWA dispute was underlined by its acceptance of UN Resolution 435 for independence of the Territory.

Mr Mudge said there were political forces who wanted the DTA to enter into confrontation with South Africa.

While the Ministers' Council did not want to be viewed as "stooges and puppets" of the SA Government, nobody could deny the massive contribution made by South Africa economically and militarily.

— Sapa

Election of Officials

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

MR ABRAHAM Davids, leader of the Republican Party in the White Legislative Assembly, has been appointed a member of the National Assembly in the place of Mr Appie Louw.

This move was made yesterday at the Republican Party Congress being held in Windhoek this week.

Mr H J von Hase was appointed in the place of Mr Werner Neef by the Party's Central Committee.

Both Mr Davids and Mr Von Hase were also appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Congress.

Mr Paul van der Merwe was re-elected Chairman and Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of the party, was re-elected in that capacity.

CSO: 4700/312

NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS ELECTS LEADER KOSIE PRETORIUS

Du Plessis Retirement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The new leader of the SWA National Party is Mr Kosie Pretorius, MEC in charge of Education of the second-tier White Administration.

Mr Pretorius was elected in a closed session of the SWA NP annual congress after the previous leader, Mr A H du Plessis, announced at the opening of the congress yesterday morning that he was retiring from active politics.

Mr Pretorius, who represents the Gobabis constituency in the Legislative Assembly for Whites, will now also become Chairman of the powerful Executive Committee in the White Administration.

The only other contender for the party leadership was the Deputy Leader, Mr Eben van Zijl.

Mr Van Zijl was narrowly defeated in the Okahandja constituency in the White elections last November by his Republican Party rival, Mr Piet Greeff.

Mr Pretorius is known for

his firm stand on party political principles, but he is not regarded as a hard-liner in dealings with other political groups.

Announcing his resignation from the party leadership to interjections of "No, No", Mr Du Plessis said the congress should accept his resignation "for many reasons that I cannot spell out in detail."

One of the reasons was that he was growing old for the exacting task of political life.

"I do not have the energy anymore and the party needs an active leader for a future that no-one can foretell," Mr Du Plessis said.

He had always planned to retire from public life at the age of 60 but decided in 1976 to stay on for a while longer when political developments in the Territory had reached the stage of international involvement over its future.

Mr Du Plessis has been active in politics for 36 years as a leading figure, which is considered one of the longest terms in political office in South Africa and SWA.

He served as Deputy

Minister in various portfolios before becoming Minister of Community Development in South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorsters' Cabinet.

Looking at the political situation in the Territory, Mr Du Plessis estimated that between five percent and seven percent of SWA's Whites were leaving the Territory annually.

"We must guard against it that we do not develop a 'home mentality' over South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said.

"Despite the strong ties of culture and blood that bind especially the Afrikaans-speaking section of our Whites to the Republic, we must ask ourselves how seriously we are committed to South West.

"We must stand fast (vasbyt)," Mr Du Plessis said.

"At the same time, the authorities must refrain from instilling a 'home mentality' in us by driving the Whites into a corner" and over the Orange River into South Africa.

"The NP claim for Whites only that which we are prepared to grant every other population group," Mr Du, Plessis said. — Sapa

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party in SWA would never accept a one-man-one-vote system of government for the country, Mr Kosi Pretorius, newly-elected party leader said in his first public address last night.

A standing ovation greeted Mr Pretorius, when he took the stand before a crowd of some 300 NP members.

He was surrounded by Mr A H du Plessis, retired leader of the party, Mr Eben van Zijl, First Vice-Chairman, Mr Adolf Brinkman, Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs Ella du Plessis, and Party Secretary Mr Tinus Blaauw.

Mr Pretorius, affirmed the NP's faith in Christian Nationalism and the diversity of peoples and said his role as party leader would always be guided by the ability to distinguish between party principles and policy implementation.

The misunderstanding between the SWA NP and the SA Government in the past few years was something of the past, said Mr Pretorius, because the 1980 second tier White election victory of the NP placed the NP in a position of strength, causing it to be recognised by SA and the outside world as representative of the Territory's Whites.

CREDIBLE

Mr Pretorius praised retiring party leader Mr A H du Plessis for regaining the NP's credibility as the party of the Whites in SWA through his in-

sistence on the holding of the 1980 elections.

The 1978 elections has been part of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the SA Government and the SWA NP, Mr Pretorius said, the NP having been misled in the process.

He was referring to the institution of the National Assembly after the 1978 elections, which had ostensibly been held to elect representatives of the SWA people and not an interim government, according to NP interpretation.

SA would remain SWA's closest ally in the total communist onslaught, and the struggle for maintaining Christian civilisation in SWA said Mr Pretorius.

Since the 1980 elections, the NP was directly involved in discussions with SA and in international negotiations, Mr Pretorius said.

ESSENCE

Describing the essence of politics as the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and the main task of any political leader as the differentiation between policy and principles, Mr Pretorius accused the RP of Mr Mudge (without naming him) of confusing the two.

Mr Pretorius affirmed his party's present policy of creating a dispensation in SWA where all people could exercise the choice between exclusivity and integration.

As important elements in the struggle that lay ahead, Mr Pretorius mentioned the adherence to the NP's principle of Christian belief as the

sole weapon against communism in all international negotiations on the SWA question.

The recognition of the inter-relatedness of all peoples and states would also play a constant role, he added.

Although an internationally-recognised independence for SWA was needed, this would not be sought for any price, Mr Pretorius said.

SECURE FUTURE

Whereas some parties had made a principle of yielding to Black demands in order to maintain Black political support, the NP believed that the solution to the SWA problem should be found between uplifting the Black people in SWA and securing the future of the Whites in the Territory.

"It will not help to get the support of all the Blacks if the Whites are going to leave SWA as result," he said.

The NP did not stand for the maintenance of White privileges for its own sake, said Mr Pretorius.

"It is not a question of relinquishing Whites' privileges, but of not threatening the future of the Whites in the country," Mr Pretorius added.

EQUAL PARTNERS

SWA and SA were "equal partners" in the struggle against the total onslaught, and SWA needed SA's military and financial support.

Mr Pretorius concluded his speech with the reference to SA and its relationship with the Territory: "Our gain is your gain and our loss is your loss."

'THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER' Comment

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Mr Kosie Pretorius' election yesterday as leader of the NP came as a big surprise, the general feeling having been that Messrs Eben van Zijl and Jannie de Wet were the front runners.

However, we can't say that we are unhappy about the outcome. On the contrary, we welcome it.

Mr Pretorius knows pretty well the political direction he would like to move in, he has been meticulous in the handling of his portfolio in the White Administration and he is an exceptionally honest and approachable person.

The NP, for that which it stands, couldn't have made a better choice.

Significantly, Mr Pretorius has much the same attributes as his predecessor Mr A H du Plessis.

All indications are that Mr Pretorius will follow the same sort of path as Mr Du Plessis, although the pressure from the right can be expected to be considerable.

Being fairly conservative though, he should be able to accommodate it.

It is likely, for starters, that the NP's conciliatory approach towards the DTA will be toned down somewhat and this should certainly make the situation a lot more comfortable for the RP.

Turning to Oom Doep, the country owes him a big thankyou, in spite of the bitterness that has characterised his leadership at various periods over the past few years.

He has been respected by most as a capable and honest administrator. Sometimes too honest for his own good.

We wish Oom Doep a happy retirement and we hope that he is able to unravel the hurt that has come to burden him since the split in the NP three years ago.

As for Messrs Van Zijl and De Wet, they now move into the sphere of semi-has beens as far as the ultimate leadership of the NP is concerned. It is doubtful that they will ever be able to rally again.

Kosie Pretorius is both young and tough.

CSO: 4700/312

BOTHA MOVING CAUTIOUSLY ON SOUTH AFRICA CHANGES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Whither SA?

That seems to be the prime question in Cape Town this week with Parliament back in session and the NP firmly back in power.

Prime Minister Piet Botha, not surprisingly, has declined to give a long term view of the direction in which he intends moving.

The reason is simple: he would probably split the NP and as such Afrikanerdom which in turn would be regarded as fatal for the White man in southern Africa.

The strategy rather is to reflect publicly on the short term only and to move step by step, taking the bulk of the Whites with the party and at a pace at which they can comfortably accommodate.

That however does not mean that a long term view does not exist. On the contrary, it is becoming more and more apparent as it unfolds.

There seems to be two dimensions to it:

- Confederation between "White" SA and the emergent Black states, and possibly also SWA;

- And the construction of a constitutional framework in "White" SA similar to the ethnic-based framework that is developing in SWA.

The first dimension was openly admitted and explained by Mr Botha in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The first step of the second dimension was the establishment of the President's Council which is analogous to the establishment of the Turnhalle Conference.

The second step is the current negotiation in the President's Council between the Whites, Coloureds and Indians on a future constitution for "White" SA which will hopefully accommodate the aspirations of all three groups.

The SA Government has not committed itself yet on the future position of the Urban Blacks in "White" SA, that being one of the contentious points that could seriously split the NP.

There is little doubt however that the Urban Blacks too will ultimately be included in the second dimension, the pace probably being determined more by Mr Botha's successor than himself.

Clearly, Piet Botha would be reluctant to bite off more than he can chew.

LLOYD SAYS SWAPO DEFEAT POSSIBLE, BUT SOLUTION IS POLITICAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

OSHAKATI: The South African Commander of the Security Forces in SWA says his troops could win a military victory over Swapo but are looking for a political solution.

Major-General Charles Lloyd says his forces will fight Swapo until they have destroyed its military force and will to fight.

"We can annihilate them completely," General Lloyd told foreign journalists last week at a base about 40 km south of the Angolan border.

"But that is not the solution. The solution to the problem is a

political one."

Besides the intensified pressure from the security forces, Swapo guerrillas were fighting hunger and starvation because of drought in Angola.

General Lloyd said an increasing number of them were crossing the border to "go underground and live among the people" in the Territory.

"As a revolutionary organisation, Swapo has got to carry on with its terrorist activities while its political commissars carry on with their political action with the local population." — Sapa

CSO: 4700/319

PROPOSED 12TH ETHNIC GROUP SERVES USEFUL FUNCTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Ministers' Council would be well advised to give legal status to the proposed 12th ethnic group at the first available opportunity.

The 12th ethnic group is that group which is non-racial and non-ethnic.

That legal status does not already exist has come as a great surprise to many prominent DTA supporters, legal people and others.

This newspaper was not aware of the situation either until it was brought to our attention by people who had sought reclassification into the 12th group and apparently had their applications turned down.

Clearly, the DTA's credibility is at stake on this issue, particularly considering the emphasis it has placed on the 12th group as a formidable stop-gap to many of the legal dilemmas that could well emerge out of the existing ethnic-based constitutional framework.

Of a more serious nature, however, seems to be the official view that people may not and will not be allowed to reclassify from one ethnic group to another or to the 12th ethnic group, except where the merits allow.

However, what merits hold?

We suggest that anyone in this country should have the democratic right to become a member of the 12th group and that there should be no official bars whatsoever.

On the other hand we believe it should be a privilege to become a member of any of the other 11 ethnic groups.

In other words, anyone who wants to leave his existing ethnic classification should not have the right to become a member of any other group at will. The Bushmen for example should have every right to decide whom they are

prepared to accept into their group and whom they are not prepared to accept. Cognisance has to be given to tribal and other rites.

Applications for acceptance into a particular ethnic group, the 12th group excluded, therefore, should in the final analysis be subject to the approval of second-tier government and not be something that the Central Government can impose.

The idea of the existence of the 12th group, surely, is to provide for:

- Those who don't want to feel hemmed in by "quasi-apartheid";
- Those who were born into or registered into one group, but for reasons such

as exile or marriage have become alienated from their original classification;

- Those who marry across the colour or cultural line and who want their families registered and treated as a single unit;

- Those who do not by the nature of things fit into any of the existing 11 ethnic groups, such as Orientals;

- And those who are reluctant to contribute financially to the group of their original classification or do not want to be served by that group.

The concept is a good one, but for goodness sake, it shouldn't be allowed to be a joke.

Its no more than that at present!

RP STATES ISSUE OF MILITARY SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE CONGRESS of the Republican Party agreed in principle this week that all medically fit men in SWA under the age of 60 should be liable for military service.

This was one of the major proposals that arose out of the congress although it was discussed at the very end of the agenda.

The RP is a major component of the ruling DTA and on issues such as this has tremendous influence.

The original proposal put forward by the Uis branch of the RP was that military service should be compulsory for all medically fit men citizens under the age of 60.

After considerable debate on the matter the congress decided to change the proposal to all medically fit men citizens under the age of 60 be liable for military service.

In proposing the original resolution, Mr Bertus van Zyl of Uis said that it was most undesirable that South Africans were being sent in to defend SWA while there were medically fit men in SWA who were not lifting a finger.

He felt that the least Southwesterners could do was make a maximum contribution to the defence effort.

Republikein Editor Dr Jan Spies who is on the party's Head Committee then rose and although he did not oppose the resolution as such, he cautioned against its implications.

Dr Spies noted that high calibre management in SWA was too thinly spread for it to spend extended periods in the bush.

Party leader Mr Dirk Mudge then took up the matter and suggested the aforementioned amendment to the original proposal.

Mr Mudge pointed out in turn that the number of Blacks who had volunteered for military service was more than can be absorbed at present and this partly eased the problem.

Mr Mudge nevertheless agreed to appoint a committee to look into the question of making all men under the age of 60 liable for call-up.

NOT IN FAVOUR

In a brief survey, it came to light that not many people are in favour of compulsory military service.

One man, involved in legal affairs and who did not wish to be identified said "I am totally opposed to the idea. In my opinion this would create civil war — because they would in effect be calling up people who did not always have a common loyalty.

"At this stage we do not have a sovereign government and on the basis of this it would be better to have military training on a voluntary basis.

Mr Kosie Pretorius, MEC charged with Education and leader of the National Party in SWA said that he first wanted to give the matter some thought before giving any comment on it.

Mr Kurt Böhme, a promi-

nent member of the Chamber of Commerce also expressed the opinion that the whole issue should be on voluntary basis insted of a compulsory basis.

The HNP's Mr Sarel Becker, in his usual open and forthright manner said "We are opposed to the total issue of compulsory military service. Primarily, it is the White man's responsibility to defend the country. Black people can be involved to the extent of help services — but only on a voluntary basis.

Mr Becker explained that the main objection the HNP had to compulsory military training — or being liable for military training — was the fact that the onslaught on SA and SWA by the Russians was being fuelled mainly by the use of Black power.

Consequently, the Black people here were sumpathetic towards those behind the onslaught. By implementing compulsory military training, he said, the danger of infiltration was greatly increased.

SECTOR 30 MILITARY COMMANDER DISCUSSES ROLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 6

[Text]

THERE WAS no truth in allegations that Swapo enjoyed wide support from the local populace.

This allegation was disproved by the fact that so many members of the populace voluntarily joined the Defence Force for training.

This was the opinion expressed by the Commanding Officer of Sector 30 at Otjiwarongo, Colonel J T Louw.

He was addressing a group of pressmen recently when they visited Sector 30.

He said that Sector 30 was primarily for the protection of the inhabitants of the Territory, especially those in the northern areas of SWA.

Although these men were not in the Permanent Force, great successes had already been obtained against Swapo.

He said that at present they were involved in establishing Regional Force units in

Damaraland and Hereroland-West.

It was also envisaged to establish a unit at Uis. This would later be incorporated into Damaraland.

A number of operational bases resorted under Sector 30, Colonel Louw said and the people who manned these bases were called up on a monthly basis.

Sector 30 had been the first to initiate the training of Black and Coloured people.

Regional Forces had proved to be extremely successful in SWA. Whenever Swapo attempted to move south of the Owambo border, it was hampered by the fact that both the farmer and his employee were in a position of knowing what to do, having a knowledge of warfare.

In times when Swapo infiltrated, these farmers and employees patrolled the farms themselves and knew what to do if an attack occurred.

CSO: 4700/319

WINDHOEK'S CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE SUBJECT OF MEETING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 81 p 16

[Excerpts]

RATIONING AND selective termination of water supplies to Windhoek consumers are on the cards if there is no improvement in the capital's critical water shortage, Mr Attie Arnold, Town Clerk warned this week.

He was addressing a gathering of some 150 of Windhoek's scale water consumers at a special meeting called by the Windhoek City Council.

Whereas the City Council had aimed at and called for water savings by small and large scale private consumers of 30 percent, the past months had only seen savings of 23, 16 and about 20 percent, informed Mr Arnold.

He called upon Windhoek's two percent large scale consumers who together accounted for 60 percent of the city's water usage to introduce closely - studied water saving measures into their management objectives with immediate effect in order to avoid the situation where sports organisations might be forbidden the use of water and industries closed so that people had drinking water.

Three of Windhoek's four supply dams, namely, Avis, Swakoppoort and Goreangab are empty and the main source, namely Von Bach is 25 percent full.

"We dare not let Von Bach run dry," said Mr Clayton, "because our remaining sources in the boreholes and the recycling plant cannot meet 50 percent of Windhoek's needs."

He went on to explain that the Swakoppoort Dam had not had any significant water inflow since it was completed four years ago, and the Von Bach Dam had its lowest three inflows during the past seasons.

By February next year, the Von Bach Dam would only be 16 percent full, said Mr Clayton.

Water Affairs hygrometists had calculated with a 20 percent probability that an inflow of not more than four million cubic metres to the four dams could be expected by next year March, taking past rainfall patterns into account.

By the end of February or March next year, the situation will be reassessed, he said.

ROESSING DISMISSES ALLEGATIONS OF RADIOACTIVITY DANGER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

ALLEGATIONS that Rössing workers were exposed to dangerous levels of radio-active contamination were dismissed this weekend by the mine's management as malicious and ill-informed.

The management said that employees were strictly protected against radio-active contamination at the mine and the extent of radio-active and other toxic pollution on the Namib environment around the mine was being closely monitored.

Management conceded however that certain contingencies could cause problems and that the full longterm environmental effects of the mining operation were not certain at this stage.

Arandis, which houses some 4 500 workers and their families – most of whom are Black and Coloured – does not lie in the path of prevailing winds leeward of the tailings dam (containing radioactivity and other toxicants), explained Mr Mike Brett, Assistant General Mine Manager.

The mine town, which is situated some 12 kms from the mine, sometimes experiences a north wind which blows towards and not from the mine, he added.

The disclosures were made during a series of talks and inspections conducted by the local press at the weekend at the invitation of Rössing Uranium Ltd.

ATTACKS

The visit took place as part of a regular programme of Rössing to keep the SWA public informed of its operations, but followed recent attacks against the company and its majority shareholder – Rio Tinto Zinc – in the UK.

Mr Brett acknowledged, however, that the full implications of a flash flood breaking the retaining earthen wall of the tailings dam and spilling downstream towards two emergency retaining dams some distance away could not be fully predicted.

Besides above normal levels of gamma and beta radioactive levels dissolved in the tailings water, the dam also contains concentrated solutions of hydrochloric acid, manganese, iron and other chemical compounds used in the recovery of uranium oxide from the milled ore body.

Measures to be adopted against possible wind erosion at the surface of the tailings sovent were being studied, according to Mr Brett, but none had actually been implemented yet.

Special test pads which would be commissioned next year would closely scrutinise the full range of environmental effects of the tailing dam, he said, and include making 1 000 year computerised projections of the dam, including

wind erosion at its dehydrated sections and the long term effects of underground seepage.

PROMINENT PROBLEM

He said that very little radioactive seepage could be traced at this stage, but that seepage of the other toxic compounds into the underground Kahn River system was considered a more prominent problem.

So far no animals drinking at the Kahn or at two exposed points in the adjacent water table had died from poisoning, as far as Rössing was aware.

Rössing has established its own radio-chemical laboratory to process research samples of radium two to six grades and was the only laboratory of its kind in southern Africa besides that of the Atomic Energy Board in SA.

CSO: 4700/319

TRANS-KALAHARI RAILWAY AGAIN BEING DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

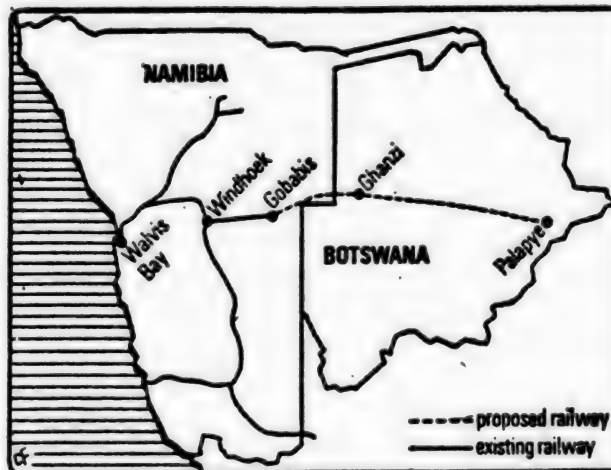
WINDHOEK.

MOVES are being made privately in Windhoek and in European capitals to promote a trans-Kalahari railway that would open a new Southern African trade outlet and bring enormous benefits to Botswana and Namibia.

This has emerged following a recent statement by Botswana's Minister of Finance, Mr Peter Mmusi, who raised the possibility of the railway to Walvis Bay at last becoming a reality within the next few years.

The idea of a railway linking the central part of Southern Africa to the west coast is more than 50 years old. But it is gathering momentum as the world energy crisis worsens and the search for alternative fuel sources becomes more urgent.

Feasibility studies which have been undertaken since 1925 have become more optimistic in recent years in the light of Botswana's coal wealth, particularly in the



Morupule fields in the country's south-east region. The coal's export potential could encourage the opening of a line from Palapye to Gobabis, a rail-head on the existing line to Walvis Bay.

But politics remains the major stumbling block in developing this scheme. No government is actively pushing for the trans-Kalahari line because of the continuing dispute over Namibia's status.

Botswana, as a member of the frontline states, cannot afford to be seen dealing with an interim government in Namibia.

Mr Des Mathews, owner of a Namibia mining concern who has pursued the plan for 26 years, is trying to give it fresh impetus.

Mr Mathews, managing director of Trust and Mining Co. (Pvt.) Ltd, is due soon to lead a delegation of overseas business interests for talks with authorities in Gaborone.

"Botswana wants the link, but politics has stood in the way," Mr Mathews said.

Mr Phil Steenkamp, permanent secretary in the Office of the Botswana President, said

recently: "Coal is the future of Botswana."

The leader of the interim government in Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last week in response to Mr Mmusi's comments that the railroad was a "very interesting" idea.

Mr Mathews said the businessmen he planned to take to Botswana would probably try first to secure coal purchasing contracts. Some sort of package deal, including the provision of capital for the project, might follow.

Contained in such a deal would be a guarantee of coal supplies — between 10 and 20 million tonnes a year at least, he said.

A feasibility study conducted in 1979 by the Johannesburg based firm, R. F. Loxton, Hunting and Associates, indicated that 10 million tonnes would have to be exported annually to make the line viable.

The plan could dovetail with a new partnership between Shell Coal Botswana (Pty) Ltd and the Botswana Government, to export vast amounts of coal.

Shell has been granted a mining lease for the Mmamabula area, but still faces the problem of moving the coal out of landlocked Botswana, which is estimated to have at least 20 000 million tonnes of coal reserves.

A large-scale tapping of Botswana's coal reserves, currently only mined for limited domestic use, would promise unprecedented economic progress for the country, according to Mr Mathews.

"Botswana could become a real power in Africa though the trans-Kalahari scheme," he says.

The route would also supply Zimbabwe and Zambia with better import-export lines," says Mr Mathews.

Loxton Hunting has calculated that the construction of railway line from the Botswana border to Gobabis, and improvements to the existing Gobabis-Walvis Bay link, would cost nearly R300 million.

It would create hundreds of jobs. A new ore terminal at Walvis Bay, costing about R90 million would also reduce the port's dependence on the ailing fishing industry.

About 850 km of track would have to be laid in Botswana, costing about R300 million (including workshops and rolling stock).

A further R400 million would be needed to achieve production at a coal mine in Botswana.

The railway would take at least five years to build. The question is whether political hurdles could be overcome while Namibia was still some way from independence. — Herald Africa News Service.

LUDERITZ REQUESTS SAME INCENTIVES GIVEN TO WALVIS BAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Lüderitzbucht Foundation is requesting equal economic concessions for SWA's only harbour and "Mother City" as have been granted to Walvis Bay by the SA Decentralisation of Industries Board.

In a press release issued by the Foundation's Regional Chairman, Advocate Anton Lubowski, it is noted that past proposals lodged by the Foundation for stimulation of the Lüderitz's ailing economy, have now materialised for Walvis Bay.

The incentives announced for Walvis Bay last week are similar to those applied to peripheral economic zones in SA, and follow meetings in Walvis Bay of the Decentralisation Board in consultation with local business interests and the authorities there.

Similar measures requested from the SWA Government for Lüderitz by the Foundation include the following:

- A subsidy on interest rates for loans on buildings, land and fixed assets;
- Tax concessions on in-

dustrial investments;

- Railage rebates on the transport of goods manufactured in Lüderitz and transported to other places in SWA;

- Housing loans for prospective buyers in the town;

- Preferences on State tenders submitted from Lüderitz.

Mr Lubowski pointed out in passing that it was extremely difficult to obtain housing loans for purchase of property in Lüderitz.

The Foundation's statement also argued that the granting of such concession by the State would hardly affect public revenue, while doing a lot for the country's economy once the beneficial effects of such assistance to Lüderitz' local economy begin working themselves through.

Such measures would also lend to the attraction of foreign investment in SWA, the statement says.

Mr Lubowski has also asked that the public be informed that there is in Lüderitz at present an entire school and hostel complex standing vacant, which could be put to productive use by local entrepreneurs.

CSO: 4700/312

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

BECKER ON MULTIRACIAL SCHOOL--The thorny issue as to what site to allocate to the Department of National Education for the building of a R5-m prestige multiracial school to be financed by CDM is still causing waves. At the monthly meeting of the City Council last week, it was finally decided to allocate Erf C near Pionierspark for the school and now the HNP has sharply criticised this decision. Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, said that this mixed school which was being forced on Windhoek could only serve to break down the traditional way of life in SWA. "The granting of a site for a multiracial school and hostel in Windhoek by the City Council is especially disturbing because it emphasises how eager the authorities--from the Central Government to local authorities--are to dance to the pipes of money power," Mr Becker said. It must be remembered, he pointed out, that the big money powers were attempting to break down all ethnic borders and were not averse to integration. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/319

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION HAS NOT YET DETERMINED HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Abdourahmane Alilou: "Step by Step, Energy Independence"]

[Text] Ensuring our long-term energy self-sufficiency, aiming at the objective of reduced dependency on foreign oil and using nuclear energy in the long run: These are the main guidelines characterizing our country's energy policy. With the establishment of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, the departments involved in the field of hydrocarbons will be brought together and an energy policy will be drawn up so as to use all the energy resources we have.

Substantial efforts have already been made. One might cite SONICHAR [Nigerien Coal Company of Anou Anarem], the work of ONERSOL [Solar Energy Office], SONIDEP [Nigerien Petroleum Products Company] and the creation of an Energy Directorate in the Ministry of Mines and Industry. Within that directorate, whose powers and organization must be defined, there is a department of hydrocarbons which engages in preliminary research to determine which areas present the greatest signs of containing hydrocarbons.

In this field, it is hoped that oil research will in the long run enable us to have our own oil resources (our country's oil bill is currently very heavy). In order to learn how oil exploration is proceeding in our country, we talked with Sori Boubacar, general secretary of the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

After stressing the need to set up adequate structures in order to follow a coherent short- and medium-range policy (SONICHAR and ONERSOL are instruments created for the purpose), Boubacar recalled that before the creation of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, no ministry was particularly concerned with energy problems. Consequently, several ministries have some responsibility in the matter. At the present time, it is a matter of bringing together all aspects of energy under the Ministry of Mines and Industry (for example, SONIDEP, in charge of supplying fuel, is not under the Ministry of Mines and Industry, but rather, the Ministry of Commerce).

Speaking of petroleum research, Boubacar told us that it is a long-range undertaking. In some countries, research lasts 15, even 20 years, before the desired results are achieved.

The problem is that there is no direct method for detecting the existence of hydrocarbons in a specific spot. Since oil is found at great depths (3,500 meters or

more) and since it is a liquid that moves, only drilling shows (with certainty) whether or not there is oil. Before deciding to begin drilling, other field studies are made, including seismic prospecting, which consists of determining the spot or spots where there may be oil. With seismic and other studies, one can determine the internal nature of the land and the type of strata in the subsoil. Knowledge of the geological structure at great depths enables one to determine where the chances are favorable of finding an accumulation of oil.

In order to do so, a discharge, a shaking of the subsoil, is set off and through the use of instruments that provide information on the seismic waves, one determines the nature of the substrata.

Lottery

Inasmuch as research workers proceed on assumptions, oil exploration is a kind of lottery. Using results obtained from seismic studies and assuming, hoping for, positive results, one decides to begin drilling. But the drilling does not always provide a guarantee of the existence of oil.

From 1974 to 1981, important (research) activities led to the completion of ten wells. They were the Fachi in November 1974, Tintouma in May 1975, Lagul in April 1979, Yogou 1 in June 1979, Moul in November 1980, Yogou 2 in 1980 and the Seguidine and Diffa wells. All of these drilling operations, whose depth ranges between 1,988 and 3,995 meters, provided encouraging signs, but the oil reserves turned out to be very low and therefore not adequate for profitable working.

The Fachi well yielded very low indications of oil and after testing the layer -- that is, after ascertaining how much oil it does contain -- barrels of oil were obtained through the use of a great deal of water. Unfortunately, the reserves turned out to be not profitable commercially. At Yogou 1, very good quality oil was found. In testing the layer, the oil was allowed to flow for 12 hours and 300 cubic meters of hot oil and gas were obtained. However, the thickness of the layer in which the oil was found was only 5 meters. At least 20 meters is needed for a good operation and the deposit was therefore deemed too small. Reserves in the deposit total an estimated 1 million barrels, too small.

The other drillings turned out to be dry wells.

Research has continued and it was decided in 1980 to drill another well alongside Yogou 1, Yogou 2, because of the fact that Yogou 1 was the only one to yield good results (very low reserves, not profitable). However, the result at the end of 1980 was a dry well.

With all these indications obtained from the ten wells drilled, one can say that research completed so far does not give a final determination as to the potential of our subsoil with respect to hydrocarbons. As we indicated, oil is a liquid that moves. In order for it to accumulate, the structure of the subsoil in which it is found must be favorable. The structure of the subsoil in the northeastern region of the country where the drilling has been done generally has faults, which allows one to assume that the hydrocarbons have escaped through the faults or that there is a large deposit somewhere that remains to be discovered. Whatever the case, the research continues.

Agadem Permit

At the present time, it is ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] that is conducting research on the Agadem and Bilma permit covering a total area of 152,955 square kilometers. ELF, which is working on the Esso permit (Esso being a French company), began seismic prospecting 6 months ago. Studies made on the Bilma permit have shown that there are graben (a kind of faulted structure) which are propitious for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. In 1981, seismic studies will be conducted and in June 1982, four wells are planned (two in the Agadem region and two in the Bilma region). At the present time, the greatest amount of petroleum research is being done on the Agadem permit. One must recall that out of the six borings done in the Agadem region (four in 1979 and two in 1980), two yielded encouraging results: Madama (Tintouma) and Yogou 1.

Twenty Years of Research

Petroleum research began in Niger in 1960, essentially in two areas: Talak and Djado, until 1964. At the time, oil companies lost interest somewhat, probably because of the discoveries in the Maghreb countries -- particularly Algeria -- and our country's landlocked nature.

However, around 1968, there was new interest with the surveying of new areas in the N'Guigmi district.

In 1970, the first permit was issued: Seguidine, where the Tintouma well was drilled in May 1975. This permit was held by the Global Energy Company and was abandoned in 1980 (they gave up the permit). Other permits were issued, including one in western Niger, but ELF-Aquitaine had to give it up.

Other companies: Geosource (American), Esso and Texaco, have done petroleum research in our country. At the present time, it is ELF-Aquitaine which is doing the research in the region of Bilma and Agadem.

11,464

CSO: 4719/164

SCARCITY OF FOOD ON MARKET, PROBLEMS OF MILLET OUTPUT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Winter Season and Food Supplies"]

[Text] Traveling over a good half of the national territory a few days ago, the chief of state was able to evaluate preparations for the winter season. It is true that the season is only beginning, but compared with the same time span last year, one cannot avoid noting, with pessimism and concern, that our sowing and crops are somewhat behind. From one department to the next, throughout his tour, the chief of state saw that some farmers have completed their first plowing, while others are just beginning and others are still, unfortunately, on their third seeding. Here, the delay is obvious and one cannot help wondering it if would not be better for them to use either early millet or sorghum.

This adaptation of seed to the configuration of the season is all the more necessary because this early winter season has been characterized by violent winds that continually cover the seeded land with sand and do major harm to livestock. Unfortunately, no one can predict the future. It is therefore extremely important to look ahead and, in the absence of what we want, be content with what is possible.

This uncertain beginning of the winter season naturally causes us to pay particularly close attention to our food supplies, which is what the government has done, placing the orders required by the situation. But our stock on hand is also the major concern of our farmers, who, burned by the painful experiences of a few years ago and noting the signs of a hard winter, are conserving their precious grain. This in turn naturally results in scarcities on the market and high food prices.

In addition to the need to look ahead and act with caution, there is the higher cost of the dollar and of naira. The increase makes a sack of millet purchased in Nigeria and sold in Maradi cost over 13,000 CFA francs. That is why one has to wonder, as the chief of state did at the latest conference of upper-level personnel, how long the OPVN [Nigerian Foodstuffs Office] will be able to continue selling a sack of millet for 7,500 francs and how long the government, whose means are limited and concerns many, will be able to subsidize food products.

Furthermore, one has to consider a certain number of parameters that are not in millet's favor. First of all, millet, unlike rice or wheat, for example, is not universally grown. Outside of our area, it is found only in South Africa and Australia. Around us, it is produced by only three of our immediate neighbors and all

of these countries are now experiencing serious economic difficulties, particularly with respect to food. All of these facts help to make the commodity scarce and therefore expensive. However, our fellow countrymen stubbornly persist in preferring it to everything else and demand it.

That is not all. Because of the limited areas where millet is grown, production uncertainties, the constant and irreversible rise in cost and the inevitable variations of the winter season, it is to be feared that within a few years, the crop will no longer be grown in our region or even in the world.

This is a probability we must take into account in order to encourage our people to become accustomed to other types of products. We must not despair, but rather, find in the growing danger reasons for action and energy so as to lead our people toward complete satisfaction of their vital needs and toward the happiness to which they aspire.

11,464

CSO: 4719/166

BRIEFS

NIGERIEN-FRG JOINT COMMISSION MEETING--The Nigerien-German joint commission began work on 29 June in Maradi. This session, the third, follows those already held in Tahoua in June 1977 and Bonn in June 1979. During the latest 3-day meeting, the delegations from the two countries took up the different aspects of Nigerien-German cooperation over the next 2 years, particularly in the field of rural development, hydraulics, sanitation and solar energy. Before the opening of the meeting, both sides were already expressing their satisfaction with the scope of the cooperation, which mirrors the real feelings of friendship and mutual aid that the West German and Nigerien peoples have for one another. Cooperation between our two countries now amounts to some 31 billion CFA francs. Since 1978, the Federal Republic of Germany has made no further loans to Niger but does make grants. Among the projects financed by the FRG or with its participation are: three refrigerated slaughterhouses in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder; sanitation for the city of Maradi; community work in the Department of Agadez; a productivity project in the Department of Tahoua; the Namarigoungou project; and construction of the road between Niamey and the border of Upper Volta. The two delegations were welcomed upon their arrival by the prefect of the Department of Maradi, Maj Adamou Harouna, his aides and the local people. The West German delegation is headed by Dr Ehmann, general director of economic cooperation, and includes the minister-adviser to the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the West German ambassador to Niger, Harold Ganns. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 p 6] 11,464

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT FINANCING AGREEMENT--At 0900 hours on 1 July, a financing agreement for the development of fisheries in Niger was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the resident representative of the UN Development Program, Wanis Semerdjan, and the representative of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Etienne Koudogbo. This UNDP financing agreements amounts to \$1,690,159, or 464 million CFA francs, and covers a 4-year period. The Nigerien Government will contribute 90,106,000 CFA francs to the project, which will set up the structures needed for the following objectives: improving the competency and capabilities of the Fisheries Department (Directorate of Woods and Forests) in order to improve the knowledge of personnel at all levels; supplying services and/or technical means to facilitate the work of fishermen and improve their production quantitatively and qualitatively through the establishment of community fishing centers of a cooperative nature at Ayorou and Gaya; and completing a preliminary study on the impact of the Kandadji Dam on the future of fishing above and below the dam. A second financing agreement was signed on the same day by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the FAO representative for \$110,876, or 30 million CFA francs. It has the following objectives:

making available to rural people the necessary forage plants and trees to help protect and improve their land and halt the encroachment of the desert; teaching the people better soil conservation methods and rational use of woody resources; providing short courses for forestry personnel who will train others and direct the development of local communities; and promoting the development of forest resources so as to improve and enrich the national forests and forage plants and achieve an optimal balance between agriculture, grazing and forestry. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 275, 6 Jul 81 p 6] 11,464

RATIFICATION OF BELGIAN LOANS--The president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state has signed two orders ratifying two loan agreements signed in Brussels between Niger and Belgium. The two loans total 1.5 billion CFA francs and are to be used to finance the development of the Tidekelt salt works (Teguida N'Tessoum) and the study and construction of the high-tension line between Niamey and Say that would supply electricity to the Saga, Tiaguirire and Say agricultural water projects. The president of the Supreme Military Council therefore authorizes ratification of Loan Agreement No 230 for \$6 million (about 1.5 billion CFA francs), signed on 27 May 1981 in Vienna between the OPEC Special Fund and the Republic of Niger. The president of the Supreme Military Council is authorized to conclude a loan of 7.1 million French francs, or 355 million CFA francs, with the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE). This loan is to be used for partial financing of the aquiculture development project in Niger. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Jul 81 p 2] 11,464

NIGER-ETHIOPIA AGREEMENT--Niamey, 24 Jul (AFP)--Niger and Ethiopia signed an air transport agreement last Friday. Under the agreement, Ethiopian airlines will link Addis-Ababa, Khartoum, Kano, Niamey, Bamako and Dakar. [Excerpt] [AB021008 Paris AFP in French 1835 GMT 24 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/247

REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "A Timely Reorganisation"]

[Text] **I**n an increasingly complex and unpredictable international system, the survival of any State depends on the intelligent pursuit of national interests and on the realistic calculations of national power as well as the limitations facing a country which may wish to play a dynamic role in world affairs.

The extent to which nations can make an appreciable impact in the international community cannot only be related to the realities of power in human, economic and technological terms, but also in the alertness and effectiveness of the ministerial departments handling "external" or diplomatic affairs in responding to international events and making sound projections into the future.

In the case of Nigeria, as indeed for every other sovereign State, it is the duty of the External Affairs Ministry and its personnel to represent the home government's interests abroad and provide the necessary information on which foreign policy may be based.

However, the structure and organisation of such a set-up will, in the main, determine just how efficiently these responsibilities can be shouldered.

For sometime now, there have been criticisms about the Ministry of External Affairs' inability to speedily take decisions, and its lethargy in even defining our national interest and steps to defend and promote them.

This is why last week's announcement of a structural re-organisation at the Ministry, involving the appointment of five Directors-General and abolition of the post of permanent secretary, could not have come a moment too soon.

Under the new arrangement, there is a

director-general in charge of service matters — administration, finance and communications — in place of the permanent secretary, while four other top diplomats will see to the Regions, International Organisation, staff policy and development, as well as African Affairs.

What makes the measure most welcome is the fact that the new directors-general will, with the Ministers, constitute the policy group to meet once weekly and review the global situation, with a view to determining the country's response to world events, within the framework of our foreign policy, the objectives of which are enshrined in Section 19 of the constitution.

As a high degree of education and intellectual ability are essential for contemporary diplomatic practice, the decision to expose fresh officers to more intensive training must be seen as another step in the right direction.

There is no doubt that the present Administration's concern over details of the foreign policy decision-making process is well informed and based on awareness of what must be done to ensure better appraisal of sectoral performance in the conduct of our foreign policy.

The result of the new order should be the development of entirely new, more competent and realistic approaches to the formulation and execution of foreign policy. And with proper collaboration between the Ministry and the research institutions, there is no reason why it cannot serve as a model for other countries interested in keeping their foreign policy mechanisms abreast of the times.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT URGED TO SUSTAIN SOUTH AFRICA BOYCOTT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Mitterrand and South Africa"]

[Text] When, after a struggle of more than 20 years, the socialists won the presidential elections in France for the first time, it was easy to hope for a radical change in French foreign policy. After all, successive conservative governments had pursued policies and goals which accorded more with the interests of the French elite than with the wishes of the working masses.

But whatever changes might be forthcoming from the new French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, it appears they cannot go too much out of character with the long established interests of businessmen and the ruling classes. President Mitterrand himself made it very clear shortly after his election that France's commitments to international organisations and other nations were not due for any immediate or drastic review.

That, in a way, is why his announcement that the French commitments to the development of nuclear power by South Africa, should cause little surprise. France, like every other nation, belongs to a world in which international business agreements must of necessity outlast governments. A sudden termination of the agreement with South Africa will also have serious adverse effects on the French economy, which must be an important consideration in Mitterrand's decision.

But an agreement to sell nuclear technology to racist South Africa is not, strictly speaking, an ordinary economic decision. In the first place, the buyer has resolutely refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, whereas France is a signatory. The present government in South Africa is also a repressive one which not only does not avail itself of the opinion of a majority of the people of the country, but acts in direct contravention of their interests.

South Africa is also a country whose present leaders act daily in utter contempt of reasonable world opinion. The apartheid regime has continued to disrespect resolutions of the United Nations and to disregard pleas for sanity from the world's most respectable thinkers. The only hope for dealing with intransigent South Africa lies therefore, in rationally-led countries avoiding any action that will further entrench the Pretorial regime.

These are the reasons why we feel outraged at the possibility of a rational French Government fuelling apartheid. This is why we hope socialist Mitterrand would not think alike with the leaders of nations where the crave for selfish material gains has replaced human compassion.

The new French Government will avoid yielding to pressure from internal or international capital if only it considers its long-term political interests. For, it is certain that these interests did not bring the socialists into power and cannot keep them there.

CSO: 4700/315

PRP SECRETARY SEES NPN-NPP BREAKUP AS DANGEROUS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

PEOPLE'S Redemption Party [PRP] has warned that the break-up of the NPN-NPP accord was a dangerous development that might return the country to military rule.

In a statement issued in Lagos, the Party's National Secretary, Mr. S. G. Ikoku, also cautioned that this development "could well shunt the politics of the second republic on to the path of North/South confrontation and civil strife."

He declared, "ultimately, this country will be faced with two alternatives, both unpalatable, namely the disintegration of the federation or the return to military rule".

Mr. Ikoku, who expressed regrets over the break-up, said only those who were pre-occupied with the destabilisation of the country would welcome the latest development.

He said both parties to the accord acted more on their calculations of partisan gains than on what constituted the national interest.

The PRP secretary then suggested that the accord should be resuscitated and sustained "either in its pre-existent form or in an updated version".

The party finally called on the leaderships of the two parties to

"proceed quickly to the conference table because the national interest is best served along this route".

In another development, Mr. S. G. Ikoku, has described the denial by the NPP leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, of a secret pact between his party the NPP and the UPN as one of those methods used by Dr. Azikiwe in fooling his supporters.

In a statement in Enugu, Mr. Ikoku said that on hearing of the NPN charge, he decided to downgrade it as an NPN propaganda because, according to him, the UPN has been fighting the NPN at the federal level.

But after reading Zik's denial, said Mr. Ikoku, he became satisfied that there was a secret pact between the Nigerian People's Party and the Unity Party of Nigeria.

Mr. Ikoku said that the statement was very vehement denial and could on the law of evidence, constitute collaboration.

Secondly, he said that Zik's denial was riddled with contradictions and loopholes.

Mr. Ikoku claimed that the denial was flatly contradicted by the following:

That the NPP and the PRP did

negotiate a merger/co-operation in 1979 soon after the elections which failed because at that time Zik was busy negotiating with other parties.

Secondly, at the time, the NPP and UPN and the GNPP did negotiate co-operation agreement which led to Zik, Awo and Waziri to get together also led to the historic joint world press conference by the three leaders at the Eko Holiday Inn, Lagos.

Thirdly, the NPP did negotiate with the NPN in September 1979 and fourthly, Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi of Kano State conferred with Zik and Governor Jim Nwobodo, on the 23 and 24, June, 1981, in Enugu and Nsukka respectively, thereafter, Governor Rimi returned to Kano and broadcast over Kano Radio claiming that the UPN, GNPP and his group of the PRP had agreed to work together towards the 1983, elections and since then, he said there has been no denial of this.

Mr. Ikoku said that when he heard of this come together, he took it as a mere convergence, but when Zik spoke that his party, the NPP had had no negotiation with any party, he was shocked and surprised and said, it was obvious that Zik was not telling the truth.

NIGERIA

WORLD BANK LOANS, PROGRAMS RENEWED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 32

[Article by Momodu Yakubul]

[Text] Nigeria has so far raised 41 loans amounting to N901.18 million from the World Bank, Finance Minister Victor Masi said yesterday.

Only about N343.04 million of the loans had been disbursed, he said, as he announced that negotiations for additional N508.58 million had been successful.

Mr Masi gave the figures as he opened a workshop on World Bank project, finance and programme of activities in Nigeria.

Under its expanded programme in Nigeria, the World Bank has provided for a yearly N326.35 million loan for the country, Mr Masi said.

"Given the present Administration's vigorous emphasis on agricultural, housing, education, health and water supply sectors, it is quite clear that the N326.35 million yearly loan to Nigeria will no longer suffice," he added.

"Just as Nigeria borrows from the bank," the minister pointed out, "she simultaneously lends to it."

In 1974, Nigeria lent the bank N156.65 million, he added. This year, the Central Bank made three separate purchases of World Bank notes totalling about N122.71 million.

"I cannot but disagree, most vehemently with recent criticisms in certain quarters, that the World Bank is using the tax payers' money of one particular member country for little experiment in so-called social progress."

On the contrary, he added, the World Bank, with all its shortcomings, is contributing its widow's mite towards redressing the inherent injustices which hunger, want and disease continue to inflict upon millions of wretched and under-privileged humanity.

Mr Masi said: "If the hundreds of billions of dollars spent yearly on futile arms race throughout the world were channelled towards relieving the appalling economic plight of men and women in the developing countries, the world will be a safer place to live in."

CSO: 4700/315

ECOWAS SEEKING TO EASE IMPACT OF OIL PRICES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jul 81 p 16

[Text]

THE Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will introduce, before the end of the year, a mechanical device that could reduce by 20 per cent fuel consumption in motor vehicles, an executive of the community has said.

Speaking to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos at the weekend the community's deputy executive secretary, Dr. Dakoun Sakho, said that the community was striving to ameliorate the hardships faced by some member-countries because of prohibitive oil bills.

He said that many West African countries spent a substantial part of their foreign exchange on oil and cited Sierra Leone which he said spent over 60 per cent of its foreign exchange on oil.

Dr. Sakho disclosed that the ECOWAS secretariat would embark on "energy survival project" as the first step in implementing its energy programme under the

Transport, Telecommunication and Energy Commission.

He said that efforts were being made to identify and evaluate energy-rich natural resources in West Africa.

Dr. Sakho said that payments by some member-countries were irregular but cited Nigeria as being regular.

He urged members to pay up to avoid plunging the association into serious problems.

The deputy executive secretary said that the decision to set up five technical and specialised commissions has increased the secretariat's responsibility, adding that it would require additional funds and personnel to successfully implement it.

On the decision to introduce a common agricultural policy, Dr. Sakho stated that a legal framework for the setting up of the project was being worked out.

ECOWAS, he said, would place priority on food-processing and agro-allied industries.

CSO: 4700/315

RAILWAY CORPORATION SEEKING END TO DRIVERS' STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Sania Gaya]

[Text]

NORMAL train services in the country may soon be restored.

To this end a delegation of the Nigerian Railway Corporation's Workers Union has been despatched to various railway stations in the country to train drivers who have been on strike for about a month now, to call off the strike.

Disclosing this to the Sunday New Nigerian, an authoritative source said a similar delegation was expected in Kaduna yesterday to address the striking drivers.

The delegation was also expected at Maiduguri, Kano and Zaria for a similar mission. Other delegations are currently visiting, Port Harcourt, Enugu and other stations.

The Nigerian Railways Corporation has been running skeletal services since the junior train drivers began strike last month.

The result has been that the skeletal services being offered had caused hardship to many a passen-

ger who was said to have endured elements at various railway stations as a result of the cancellation of scheduled trains.

Most affected, were passengers going to the southern parts of the country.

At the moment, train schedule is being observed, because trains do not arrive as they were scheduled to, as such the arrival of any train is known only when it arrived.

Passengers interviewed expressed disgust over this development, pointing out that they could not afford to pay to travel by road because transport fee has gone up by 20 per cent due to lack of train services.

The striking train drivers had been on strike for the non-implementation of the Duncan Committee's report on their service conditions, which recommended among others up-grading of those on GL 07 to GL 08. The drivers also want the phasing out of the newly introduced Jumbo type of train which carries about 50 coaches as against the normal train which carried 33, for they claims that it was too heavy.

KADUNA REFINERY OUTPUT SHOULD SOON SOLVE SHORTAGE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

THE acute shortage of petrol in the country especially in the ten northern states where the Kaduna Oil Refinery is situated would soon be a thing of the past.

This is because the production level of refined products is expected to increase, when a hitherto idle aspect of the setup begins operation.

Part of the Refinery whose construction was completed since April 1980 is however yet to begin production due to the unavailability of pumping facilities at the Escravos and Warri Ports.

Speaking to correspondent of the Sunday New Nigerian, the General Manager of the Refinery, Alhaji Sani Bello disclosed that the construction work on the pumping and receiving facilities had reached an advanced stage and is expected to be completed shortly.

He said the crude oil to be transported by pipelines through these ports would be imported from Kuwait.

The non completion of work at Tin Can Island according to the general manager had seriously affected work at the refinery.

The general manager revealed that action was being taken by the NNPC to bring down the prices of kerosine produced at the refinery in line with the current market prices.

He also said that the corporation was taking action to harness liquified petroleum gas to be used as domestic gas, pointing out that the step would help in reducing gas wastage.

On illegal selling of its refined products, Alhaji Sani said that the corporation's inspectorate division was preparing to handle the situation.

The Kaduna Refinery had between January and June this year produced a total of 936,350 gallons of petroleum and other by products.

under normal circumstances, the refinery is expected to produce about 1,899,300 gallons of refined products between January and December. They are as follows:—Liquified petroleum Gas (Mixed L&K) 16,000 Premier Motor Spirit (PMS) 762,900 Dual Purpose Kerosine (DPK) 260,000 A Go Authomatic Gas Oil (AGO) 612,400 Fuel Oil 248,000.

CSO: 4700/315

DPRK ENGINEERS COMPLETE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

THE twenty-four hectares of rice farm under cultivation at Petemabiri in Yenagoa, yields 700 tonnes of rice annually, the Assistant General Manager (agriculture) of the Niger Basin Authority has said.

In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), the Assistant General Manager, Dr. Fidelis Ootobo, said that the Pejemabiri rice farm was part of the ten major projects planned during the current development plan period.

Others already being undertaken among the 15 million Naira projects, he said, included commercial fish farm at Bodo in Bori, jetty construction at Sagbama, land reclamation and waterways improvement in Brass, Degema and Bonny local government areas.

Dr. Ootobo said that a team of engineers from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea had completed the construction of

about 2 kilometres of dykes and irrigation system at the rice farm.

The assistant general manager said that apart from the commercial fish farm at Bodo, the authority has also sited two other large-scale commercial fish farms at Ekowe and Buguma in the Yenagoa and Degema Local Government areas respectively.

He said that the authority had so far invested about 3 million Naira on the three projects as of December last year.

On erosion and flood control, the assistant general manager disclosed that feasibility studies had been completed at Opobo, and that the Federal Executive Council in Lagos had been informed.

On rural water supply, Dr. Ootobo said that the Niger Delta Basin Authority had sunk about 20 boreholes at Okrika, Eleme, Yenagoa, Bonny, Brass and Degema local government areas. (NAN)

CSO: 4700/315

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY CHIEFS VISIT BORDER--The three service chiefs, General Godwin Jalo (Army), Air Vice Marshall A.D. Bello (Air force), and Vice-Admiral Akin Aduwo (Navy), have visited the Nigerian Cameroun border towns. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Jul 81 p 5]

NEW AIRWAYS MANAGING DIRECTOR--A Nigerian has been appointed as the new Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways. He is Alhaji Mohammed T. Bature, who was until his new appointment, the director of personnel in the Airways. Reliable sources close to the Federal government believed that the appointment of a Nigerian as the managing director is the first pragmatic move to return the management of the Airways to Nigerians. Observers believe that the two-year management agreement between the Royal Dutch Airline (KLM) and the Nigeria Airways will not be renewed at its expiration on July 29, 1981. [Excerpt] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jul 81 p 1]

RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM--A total of 66 million Naira out of the 103 million Naira voted for the country's rice production programme will be spent on the provision of farm machinery, the Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Mr R.O. Awoyemi, announced in Ibadan. In his address at the opening of the special training programme for rice project processing engineers at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan last Monday, Mr Awoyemi said that the equipment included those for processing, drying and storage. He said that 700 tractors and implements as well as 400 two-wheel tractors had been distributed to groups of farmers at subsidised rates. Mr Awoyemi said that 461 groups of farmers in all states of the federation and the Federal Territory were to be assisted to get farm machinery under the rice programme this year. He said that it was the huge outlay on agricultural mechanisation and the need for a very sound plan in manpower development and utilisation that necessitated the series of training programmes planned by the FDA for agricultural engineers. According to him, 285 tractor operators and mechanics were trained in seven centres, throughout the country in the past 18 months, while 932 others were expected to go in for training soon. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 81 p 15]

NATIONAL FOOD MARKETING ORGANIZATION--A suggestion has been made to the Federal Government to set up an organisation that will be responsible for food marketing and distribution in the country in support of the Green Revolution Programme. The suggestion was made at the end of a four-day national workshop on agricultural co-operative, food marketing and distribution in Calabar. The workshop recommended

that the proposed national body should be called Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organisation (NACMO). The organisation, it said, would ensure effective co-ordination of co-operative food marketing throughout the country. It would also be responsible for monitoring food buying and selling, dissemination of marketing information and work closely with existing cooperative institutions in the country. A communique issued at the end of the workshop stressed the need for federal and state governments to work in collaboration with the state apex organisations in sponsoring and financing the proposed NACMO. Other areas recommended for NACMO to cover include marketing of livestock, fish marketing, processing and food preservation. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 81 p 11]

TOGO ARMS TRAFFIC DENIAL--Togolese Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr A.F. Tettekpoe has denied newspaper report that arms were being imported into this country through Lome. In a statement in Lagos, the ambassador said it had always been the policy of his government "to dismantle every system of arms traffic" whether directed against Togo or any other African state. Mr Tettekpoe said his people considered arms traffic as one of the links of international mercenary enterprises and subversion, encouraged by international imperialism. He further said that the Togolese security services had always informed their Nigerian counterpart of any attempts to import arms into Nigeria. He cited three instances when attempts by some foreigners and Nigerians to import arms into this country were foiled by the Togolese security services. The ambassador said by foiling arms traffic, his country was protecting its security, as well as those of neighbouring states. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 81 p 21]

POWER OUTAGE EXPLANATION--NEPA's engineers are now working round the clock to restore normal power supply to all parts of the country which have been thrown into darkness since Monday. As at yesterday, a reinforced team of engineers and technicians was on its way to Jebba to join in the emergency operation. The widespread loss of power supply which began at 21.30 hours on Monday, followed the automatic opening of the two lines linking Kainji Power Station to Jebba substation. NEPA Public Relations Manager Sanusi Olagunju told the Daily Times that as a result of secondary failures, re-establishment of the inter-connection between power stations proved difficult. He specifically appealed to Lagos consumers to "exercise restraint and bear with NEPA because electric consumption in Lagos is heavy." He said that Lagos consumes over 80 percent of the total power generated for the whole country. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 81 p 19]

JEBBA POWER STATION--The Jebba Hydro Electric Power Station is to go into operation by April 1983 with the commissioning of its first turbine Unit of 94MW. This was disclosed by the Project Manager of NEPA to board members who were visiting the construction site while on their first working tour. The official said when the entire project is completed, the station will have a total installed capacity of 560 MW. The board members were also informed that Kainji power station is now capable of generating 760 megawatts. Bendel State government has handed over eight rural electrification schemes to NEPA for proper servicing. Contracts have also been awarded for the construction of 33KV lines to link the entire State to the national grid. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 40]

ROAD PROJECTS--The Federal Ministry of Works last week awarded and signed contracts worth ₦56,818,193.59 to four construction companies in Lagos. The contracts are for the construction of roads and bridges and Ikorodu lighter terminal access. A total length of 324.28 kilometres of roads are to be built with three bridges of 298 metres long. A World Bank loan is to be used in financing the Gombe-Hinna-Biu Road estimated at ₦7,339,544.50 and the Ilorin-Omu Aran Road at ₦7,748,769.57. The two projects are to be undertaken by Messrs Elsan Nigeria Limited and is to be completed in 14 and 20 months time. Safrics Nigeria Limited won the ₦29 million 111 km long Potiskum to Katagum Road. The company is to build three bridges on the route at a completion period of 24 months. Akwanga-Nunku-Gwato-Fadan Karshi Road was awarded to Messrs Borini Prono Nigeria Limited for ₦8,733,396.00 to be completed in 18 months. The route which is 64 km long was taken over from the Plateau State Government in 1974 to be rehabilitated. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

IKORODU LIGHTER TERMINAL--The Ikorodu lighter terminal may be put to some use after all. The terminal built at a cost of ₦20 million and completed since 1978 has not been used for many reasons, the most important of which was that there was no access road for lorries to evacuate cargo from the port. Last week, the Minister of Works, Professor Sunday Essang, signed a contract with Messrs Guffanti (Nigeria) Limited to build the access road to the terminal for ₦3,996,483.52 with a completion period of 16 months. Midstream cargo discharged are to be loaded on to barges which would ferry to Ikorodu lighter terminal from where lorries would clear the goods. It would keep haulage lorries out of Lagos metropolis. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/315

POLITICAL FUTURE OF COUNTRY DESCRIBED AS CONFUSED

Saint-Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 27-28 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Which Way Is He Headed?"]

[Text] It is easy to admit that since 10 May things have been moving fast in the country, too fast for some individuals who are surprised at the new situation and who are not prepared for it. But from this to an understanding of what has just been done by Wilfrid Bertile, first secretary of the socialist federation, in conjunction with all the mayors and parliamentarians of the old Reunion right, there is a gap which is arousing more than astonishment.

After the leftist victory on 10 May, which was confirmed on 14 and 21 June, this total alignment of the socialist deputy to the right has left people perplexed, more uneasy and also frankly indignant.

Let us take another look at exactly what happened: in the Antilles and Guyana, after 10 May, the left found itself in a particularly difficult situation; however, it rallied its forces and launched itself united into the legislative fight. Result: the left won a majority of the leftist, communist and socialist deputies.

Here, after the first round of the presidential election, Francois Mitterrand found himself to be the only candidate facing Giscard; and the right concentrated all its attack against the socialist bill on decentralization and regionalization.

From that moment on, Wilfrid Bertile beat a retreat and, on his own authority, stated that it was necessary to jettison the principal provisions of that bill.

Heartened by this initial spadework on the question, the forces of reaction felt that they could obtain other retreats from Bertile. The latter, with Daniel Cadet and Jean-Claude Fruteau, then aligned themselves increasingly with the political line of the right and its positions. He set the tone for a violent anti-communist campaign in the three districts. And the right used to the utmost these arguments of the socialist candidates against the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party]. The right used these candidates as a spearhead against the PCR candidates. This was the basis of their refusal to withdraw and to make a frank and clear appeal for the sole candidates of the presidential majority in the second round, whereas since 27 April Elie Hoarau had withdrawn unconditionally in the third district.

This attitude of the socialist candidates carried with it the support--which was warmly welcomed by Bertile--of four rightist majors out of six for the socialist candidate in the third district.

The day after the 14 June elections, a statement by the Executive Committee of the socialist federation launched a severe attack against the PCR. And Jean Fontaine used it extensively in his radio-television broadcast. As for Daniel Cadet, he bluntly asked that votes not be cast for the left. In short, in full view of all Reunionese, the tacit agreement was applied; and the bargain was struck between Bertile and the right.

The latter was beaten on 14 June but succeeded in straightening out the situation on the 21st according to its plan:

- have Bertile elected;
- eliminate Paul Verges through fraud; and
- have Debre elected.

We have already stressed the negative and even dangerous evolution which took place in Reunion between the left's presidential election victory and the second round of the legislative election: on the evening of 10 May, the left was able legitimately and reasonably to expect to get three deputies; 6 weeks later, on 21 June, Reunion had deputies Fontaine, Debre and Bertile. We will let it go at that.

All the progressive men and women in this country say that the disaster ended there and that we could in spite of everything seek to construct and advance; they thought that it was over as far as political combines were concerned and that the policy phase could finally begin.

Well, that was not the case! The right has just marked a new stage (and what a stage!) in its fight to recover for its own benefit the victory of the left and to cause the great hope for change engendered by this victory to collapse.

In fact, what Wilfrid Bertile has just done is literally unthinkable: he signed a warning with all the mayors of the old right to the Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Secretary of State for DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments and Territories] and has agreed to be, with Debre, Fontaine, Louis Virapoulle and Repiquet, the spokesman of this warning, which calls for a policy of integration! That is really incredible.

In his declaration of principles, the candidate of the extreme right, Jean Fontaine, said: "We must take away from the president of the republic his means of harming us."

And no sooner proclaimed "elected" (through fraud), only 4 days after the election, Fontaine induced Wilfrid Bertile, first secretary of the socialist federation, to sign such a statement, "at the initiative of Michel Debre and Yves Barau," the former selfsame person who played such a major role in the rightist mayors' support of Bertile in the third district.

How could Bertile agree to participate in the establishment of a front of the entire right against the government of the left of which he claims to be a member and for

a rightist political line? The entire right of Reunion met at the initiative of Debre and the convocation of Barau; Bertile attended and it was this broad front of the right which dictated to the government of the left, with Bertile as the spokesman, accompanied by Fontaine-Virapoulle and their entourage, what the policy of integration of the government was to be.

Here we have a socialist deputy who, no sooner elected, accepted the political line set by the right and who agreed to defend it against the leftist government, which is being accused on the basis of supposed intentions.

As Jean Fontaine stated it, it is a question of "taking his means of harming us away from the president of the republic."

And, indeed, it is a matter of open political revenge, headed by the Chirac party against the left and particularly against Francois Mitterrand. And this with the complicity of a man who presents himself as "the personal friend of Mitterrand."

The last straw is the fact that this declaration of war by Fontaine-Debre (with Bertile) and their entourage was prepared and signed at the very moment that Paul Verges, in a press statement, brought up the danger of a rightist takeover of the change process, as in the past, when there were democratic advances in France while here true change was always blocked.

No one could have imagined that such a thing would take place with the active participation of Wilfrid Bertile.

But which way is he headed? And how far is he going? Is the leadership of the socialist federation to entirely become the Trojan horse of the right or the leadership of the left? Will it be the spearhead of the right against the left which is suspected of having the worst intentions?

How can a secretary of a socialist federation align himself to this point with the entire right, in a maneuver aimed at President Francois Mitterrand? Can anyone here for a single minute imagine Lionel Jospin signing a document proposed by Chirac, Lecanuet, Le Pen and the others, warning Pierre Mauroy's government and enjoining it to follow a political line set by the right?

We recall the famous covert advances made by Chirac to the Socialist Party, proposing the participation of the latter in the government while brushing aside the communists; and we recall how Lionel Jospin had summarily rejected this proposal.

How is it possible to believe that there will be change in Reunion without the communists or against them, with Bertile surrounded by Debre, Fontaine, Repiquet, Virapoulle and their entourage?

How will it be possible to develop the country on new bases when the right has captured Wilfrid Bertile to this point and is using him as a shield against the communists and the totality of the real forces of the left and change in Reunion?

PLANTERS' STRIKE PARALYZES SUGAR INDUSTRY

CGPER-SDEAR Press Statement

Saint-Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers (CGPER) and the Reunion Departmental Trade Union of Farmworkers (SDEAR) met last Saturday. At the end of their deliberations, they issued the following press statement: "Delegates of the CGPER and SDEAR trade unions met on Saturday, 4 July 1981, to examine the situation of Reunionese small and medium-size sugarcane planters after the setting of 203.86 francs as the price for a ton of reference sugarcane.

"They deplore the fact that the previous government did not see fit to establish rules or regulations permitting the calculation of the sugarcane price on the basis of the cost of living and, therefore, production costs, in spite of their powerful demand movements and the crisis which is cruelly affecting Reunion's agriculture.

"They note that for many years the revenues of sugarcane planters have continually declined. Particularly from June 1980 to June 1981, their expenses increased over 25 percent, while the price of a ton of sugarcane increased only 12.6 percent.

"They cannot begin the current sugar season under these conditions and thus participation in their own ruination without reacting.

"That is why they are demanding a solution to their immediate problems, before resuming work.

- "1. A guaranteed price of 250 francs for the first 500 tons produced by the most disadvantaged planters.
2. The lowering of the traditional sugar content index to 13.4.
3. An appreciable decrease in the margins of bonus and penalty points.
4. A start-up advance of 70 percent of the reference price and definitive settlement in the month following the closing of a sugar mill.
5. Installation of an Administrative Council of the CTICS [expansion unknown] representative of the profession.
6. Regular functioning of mixed sugar mill commissions.
7. Application to Reunion of special rates, social charges provided for Metropolitan farmers.

8. Determination as soon as possible by a commission made up of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Departmental Directorate of Agricultural Services and planters of the costs of production of sugarcane on the basis of the means employed, mechanized work, semimechanized work or manual work.

"They decided to meet whenever circumstances require them to do so to ensure more effective defense of the planters they represent.

"Signed in Saint-Pierre on 4 July 1981:

For the CGPER: Angelo Lauret

For the SDEAR: Alix Benard"

Strike Halts Cane Cutting

Saint-Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] A sugarcane-cutting strike, a sugarcane supply strike, is being observed by all sugarcane planters. The sugar season came to a halt yesterday morning; the sugar mills are closed.

This is probably the first time that such unanimity has been observed by the profession, a unanimity which has moreover been translated into a common position by the representative planter trade union organizations on the demands presented. That is an important fact worth emphasizing.

In the first place because it shows, if that be necessary, the seriousness of the situation in which the sugarcane planters find themselves today. They have been crushed up to now by a policy which turns its back on their interests and which has deliberately sacrificed them. Hundreds and thousands of them have been ruined and forced to go out of business in the past few years because of this policy; those who have remained have continued to become impoverished, to lose their energy and their money.

Added to this policy are the disastrous effects of atmospheric conditions: the enormous losses caused by the hurricane last year have not even been compensated. The government has been content to shower the planters with fine words, nice promises, as if that makes sugarcane grow. Everyone remembers the hurricane Hyacinth fertilizer scandal that illustrates the situation in which the planters have been kept.

Therefore, it is not with pleasure, it is not with a light heart that the planters have been on strike since yesterday; it is because they were forced to strike: for them it is a question of survival.

But the unanimity which they are maintaining also demonstrates their determination: in any event have they any other choice in their present situation than to be determined?

Their determination is all the greater because on the one hand it is not only their future that they are defending, but also the future of Reunionese production, and because on the other hand they have the support of public opinion which is aware

of the importance of the stakes of their fight: "no real development of the country is foreseeable if sugar production is sacrificed; no development of sugar production is possible if the planters continue to be sacrificed," the CGTE [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion] declared in their solidarity message to the struggling planters.

That is quite true and everyone should keep in mind the Antilles situation and more precisely the situation of Martinique: or closer to home, the situation in the geranium sector, whose situation continued to deteriorate after the destruction approved by the planters 15 years ago; production never recovered.

The price of a ton of sugarcane, as announced, is far from meeting the requirements of this serious situation with which the sugarcane planters are familiar.

Therefore, it is urgent that this conflict be settled in the best interests of the planters, which are the interests of the country itself, by acceding to their just demands.

CGTR Solidarity Communique

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Yesterday, the CGTR published the following communique: "The CGTR expresses its total solidarity with the planters who joined the united struggle on Monday, 6 July 1981, seeking satisfaction of their just demands, particularly:

"The setting by the government of a profitable price for a ton of their sugarcane during the current sugar season;

"The maintenance of social aids;

"Revision of the technical agreements which up to now have penalized the planters (modification of the technical lag and elimination of the penalty and bonus settlement method).

"Granting the planters some of the advantages given to industrialists with application for the first time this year of the nu-usine price and the intervention price.

"Respect for the representativeness of planter trade union organizations within interprofessional entities, the installation and functioning of these entities.

"Payment by the government of the co-responsibility tax instituted last April by community entities.

"The CGTR feel in fact that the maintenance and development of Reunion's sugar production in large part influences subsequent development to be implemented; this maintenance and development are inconceivable without the continued activity of existing planters.

"No real development of the country is foreseeable if sugar production is sacrificed; no development of sugar production is possible if the planters continue to be sacrificed.

"Saint-Denis, 6 July 1981

"For the Confederal Bureau: Secretary General Bruny Payet"

PAPER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT ACTION IN GAMBIA

AB081356 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 8 August (AFP)--Commenting on events in Gambia the daily newspaper L'UNITE AFRICAINE, organ of the ruling socialist party in Senegal, said on Saturday that since independence Senegal has never met with such a brutal and global challenge.

In reply to communiques hostile to the armed intervention in Gambia published by eight opposition parties, mostly from the extreme left, the paper said, with regard to Gambia and Senegal: We are faced with two sovereign and foreign states according to international law, but in reality they are not in any case whatsoever to be considered as foreign and independent countries. (...)Gambia and Senegal are definitively and irremediably part of each other, to such an extent that we cannot remain indifferent to anything that happens in Banjul.

We have always had excellent relations with President Jammeh, the paper continued, as well as the same political philosophy and the same economic options. But even in a friendly manner, Gambia constitutes a thorn in the flesh of Senegal, L'UNITE said, adding: In respect of international laws and of Gambian personality we have always withstood this obstacle regardless of what it has cost us. This has never signified indifference, disinterest or blindness. It is a threshold for the tolerable which was well-defined for us.

A state which is conscious of its responsibilities and which is in Senegal's geographic position in relation to Gambia could not afford either to stand by or fold its arms due to the risk of itself, the newspaper concludes.

CSO: 4719/252

PDS PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The last press conference held by Abdoulaye Wade, national secretary general of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] at party headquarters on 14 July was the occasion for a formal denunciation of the complete monopoly exercised over the media: radio, television, etc. by the PS [Socialist Party].

Wade's party has for a long time been subjected to the ostracism and arrogance of Ministry of Information officials, which caused him to study ways to establish a free radio.

Wade said: "We have formally warned the government, and I repeat that warning: A democratic state must be a fact before 31 December 1981, as it is out of the question for the PDS to spend all of 1982 demanding the reading here of a press communiqué over the radio or coverage by state media of a party event, which calls for the neutrality of a prefect or deputy prefect who refuses to hold such a public meeting."

It is evident that with the new political climate in the country, the media fight will be bitter and can no longer be the business of a single political party. That is what led Mamadou Diop, deputy secretary general of And-Jef to propose, in the name of the Provisional Permanent Bureau of his party, the idea of an exchange-of-views meeting of all opposition parties to find ways and means of materializing the rights of the opposition to the media. Without a doubt, that would be an important step in the fight for democratic freedoms.

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CSO: 4719/205

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF CENP, AJ-MRDN FIRST SESSION

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The Provisional National Executive Committee [CENP] of the And-Jef Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN) met on 28 June 1981 at party headquarters under the chairmanship of comrade Landing Savane, secretary general, to consider the following agenda:

1. Balance sheet of 3 months of open revolutionary activities and prospectives
2. Program and working plan
3. Miscellaneous questions.

Comrade Landing Savane opened the meeting by presenting, in the name of the Provisional Political Bureau, an important report covering the different points on the agenda. After lengthy and orderly discussions which amended and improved it, the report presented was adopted unanimously by the members of the CENP.

The session was conducted entirely in national languages, thus reflecting the interest our party has in their effective utilization.

After the ordeal of 8 years of revolutionary struggle, And-Jef, with respect to the new conditions favorable for the legal expression of the various political parties, approved the deployment of its revolutionary flag to any place where people are suffering and struggling.

The CENP emphasized the total justice of the views which led to this historical decision which is confirmed by the facts. In this way, And-Jef has arisen with all the rigor of its program and all the vigor of its action to combat the domination of imperialism and neocolonialism and to block the road to all opportunistic forces "hypnotized" by the covert advances made by the team in power.

And-Jef also unmasked for the people the real face of the political recovery plan implemented by the government, a plan which, by all evidence, is inspired by imperialism to complement the economic and financial recovery plan and to defuse the great popular struggles which are shaping up, because of the continued deepening of the neocolonial system's crisis.

In the present difficult economic situation, while the neocolonial regime, at the orders of international capital (the IMF in particular) is attempting to transfer

the effects of the crisis to the masses, the CENP is particularly pleased by the dynamism of And-Jef-MRDN activists who have actively supported struggling workers everywhere.

Having evaluated the many difficulties awaiting us, the CENP said that we must surmount them through continual effort "by our dynamism and our political maturity, our ideological firmness and our tactical suppleness."

Taking up the balance sheet of activities proper, the CENP discussed the different stages of our deployment which are highlighted by: the CIPN [expansion unknown] statement, the dissemination of the draft program and the Party's official statement, following the constitutional revision. These different stages had already been traversed by the installation of Provisional Regional Initiative Committees (CIRP) in most of the country's regions and in the emigration sector (particularly in France).

Noting the spontaneous and warm spirit of adherence of the large laboring masses and the basic strata of the people to the AJ-MRDN program and line, the CENP expressed its pleasure and invited comrades at all levels to pay sustained attention to questions of organization.

The enthusiasm and hope aroused by the action undertaken by the AJ-MRDN has created disarray among the ranks of the exploiting forces and has caused the government to engage in intimidation efforts with regard to our comrades, above all in the countryside.

The CENP has taken the necessary steps to face up to any later attempt to harass our comrades who, according to our revolutionary style, are acting in complete conformity with the law.

The CENP next evaluated the characteristics of the various political parties and drew all the useful conclusions it could from them. It stated inter alia what distinguishes our party.

AJ-MRDN is a democratic and revolutionary party which is struggling against imperialist exploitation and semifeudal oppression, to install a system based on effective popular sovereignty.

AJ-MRDN is the party which identifies itself with a coherent political program and not with a leader. It is a party of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, of sincere patriots and meaningful democracies.

AL-MRDN is working for solidarity among the exploited and the peoples of the world, in particular African peoples, on a basis of mutual respect and strict equality; from this derives our unconditional support for the just struggles of the peoples of the world.

Following these lengthy statements and their analysis, the CENP established clear objectives and set the conditions for their achievement.

It established a working plan covering the next 6 months and set its objectives. This plan is to be studied carefully and in-depth by each locality, according to its own specificities. For each sector of the organization, this study should result in the preparation of a program and a specific plan which will be scrupulously followed in agitation, propaganda and organization work.

The CENP also called the attention of all activists to the importance of the work done in the women's sector and among youth (with priority to the worker and peasant youth sector).

It cited all our responsibilities at every level and in every organization, in our desire to become a powerful revolutionary party capable of correctly performing the tasks of mobilization and organization of the people, in order to ensure the victory of the National Democratic and Popular Revolution [RNDP] and to put an end to the reign of neocolonialism.

The CENP also noted the decision of comrades of the former Democratic Proletarian Organization (ODP) and comrades of the Union for Popular Democracy (UDP) to be active in the ranks of And-Jef-MRDN and expressed its deep satisfaction.

It also expressed its pleasure over the adherence of many other former members of other political parties.

Throughout the session, the presence of "old" revolutionary activists was particularly observed. They have built up a rich experience of several decades and have decided to struggle at the side of revolutionary youth: Abdoulaye Diop Bara. The wisdom of Fatou Kane was extensively used by the CENP.

Because it was held and because of the results attained, the meeting of the Provisional National Executive Committee of AJ-MRDN has just confirmed that to the degree that every activist of our party impregnates himself with our principles and commits himself resolutely to the revolutionary application of these principles among our people, we can, without the slightest illusion, take the path toward the victory of the New Democracy's program "following the line of the RNDP which by all evidence is winning political power, the only way to rationally undertake and pursue to its end the process of its integral development, thanks to the action of the Senegalese masses mobilized for the objectives of liberation and progress which are proper to them."

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CSO: 4719/205

AJ-MRDN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 22,15-31 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Secretary General:

Landing Savane, engineer statistician, Dakar

Assistant Secretaries General:

Alioune Sene, mechanic, railroad, Guinguineo

Mamadou Diop, computer specialist, Dakar

Political Secretary, press charge:

Amadou Top, computer specialist, Dakar

Secretary for Economic Affairs:

Adb El Mazide Ndiaye, economist, Dakar

Secretary for Social Relations:

Abdoulaye Ly, PhD, Dakar

Secretary for Trade Union Affairs:

Moustaphe Kane, railroad worker, Thies

Secretary in Charge of Peasant Movement:

Abdoulaye Bakhoun, retired highway hauler, Ziguinchor

Secretary In Charge of Youth:

Jo Diop, 3d degree soccer trainer, Dakar

Secretary in Charge of Emigration:

Aziz Dieng, student, Paris

Secretary for Women's Affairs:

Fatou Kane, peasant, Thiadiaye

Treasurer General:

Abadacar Fall, administration secretary, Dadar

Secretary for Organization:

Bassirou Sarr, professor, Kaolack

Secretary in Charge of Training:

Mamadou Diouk, student, Dakar

Secretary in Charge of Propaganda:

Alpha Kane, farmer at the SAED [Senegal River Land Development and Exploitation Company], Ross Bethio

Secretary for Legal Affairs and Worker Incentives:

Abdoulaye Gueye, retired teacher, Dakar

Secretary for Cultural Affairs:

Madiye Mbodj, professor, Saint-Louis

Secretary for Investigations and Research:

Libasse Laye Diop, doctor of science, professor at Dakar University

Administrative Secretary:

Bocar Ndiaye, bank agent, Dakar

Members:

Ousmane Senghor, student professor, Dakar

Mamadou Cissokho, peasant, Segou Coura

Abdoulaye Diop Bara, PhD, researcher at the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa],
Dakar

Astou Ndiaye, student, Paris

Awa Fall, housewife, Kaolack

Mariam Deme, student, Dakar

Irene Alao, teacher, Thies

Timote Boissy, professor, Thies

Yaya Sangare, PTT [Posts and Telecommunications] agent, Djourbel

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CSO: 4719/205

SOMALI REFUGEE SITUATION EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Number of Refugees Reportedly Half as Much As Mogadishu Authorities State"]

[Text] Hylomarer (Gedo Region)--The gleam of a flashlight in the night, a nervous whisper: "Come on! They're stealing the food. Like yesterday." Then the opening up of the covered truck in front of the warehouse, its astonished occupants, and their illicit cargo. This recent scene, which we saw ourselves, took place in one of the 35 refugee camps in Somalia. This shows the thousand and one misfortunes of the assistance program which benefits the government in Mogadishu. Beyond the daily drama of a miserable and uprooted people, the overwhelming presence of the Ethiopian refugees has become over the months one of the essential realities of the Somali political scene. This presence exacerbates ethnic or regional antagonisms, overwhelms a failing economy, and aggravates the state of dependence of a country which is among the poorest of the poor.

First of all, it is necessary to deflate some figures. The latest Somali statistics, published in February--and which fool no one--reported 1.3 million refugees in the camps. Taking exception to such an unreasonable estimate, the 27 international agencies present in Somali requested a census, to be carried out by demographers from the United Nations. The Mogadishu government up to now has refused to publish the results, which it rejects. One can imagine its embarrassment: According to this study, the camps provide shelter, if one may put it this way, to between 450,000 and 620,000 refugees. The aid organizations, taking the larger figure, have used the total of 650,000 in preparing their budgets.

Therefore, we are far from the semiofficial figure accepted by the Somali authorities (1.0 million people). Certainly, any estimate of a community of nomads, by definition is imprecise. One can record the arrival of refugees in the camps but not their departure. Between the camps and the areas through which the herds of animals pass, the movement of the shepherds is continuous. Some refugees move freely from camp to camp. The camps, moreover, are open to any new arrival.

Others can cross the Ethiopian frontier repeatedly, without any control. Certainly, since 1978, several hundred Somalis born in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia have been swallowed up in Somali villages. Family ties and ethnic fraternity have facilitated this kind of assimilation. It is not always easy to determine at what

moment a refugee ceases being a refugee. These uncertainties explain in part the inflation, whether deliberate or not, of the statistics. One thing is certain: the refugee community is much less numerous than it has been customarily stated in Mogadishu. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the rate of the exodus of refugees from Ehtiopia has noticeably slowed down: there are, on the average, about 50 new arrivals per day.

Sixty Percent Children

On the other hand, the division of the refugees by age and sex remains unchanged: about 60 percent are children under 15 years of age, some 30 percent are women, and 10 percent are adolescents and adult men. The latter live far from the camps with their cattle or fight in the ranks of the various anti-Ehtiopian liberation fronts.

The recent census was required to be made by the donor countries and the aid organizations. The United States, in particular, had let it be known that it would henceforth determine the level of its assistance to the refugees--\$60 million in 1980--on the basis of more realistic statistics. The delaying tactics of the Somali Government have been based on both political and economic considerations. On the one hand it is difficult to admit publicly that the victims of "Ethiopian imperialism" are less numerous than the Somali Government alleged for a long time. On the other hand any reduction in foreign aid, especially in the form of food, would increase the financial burden of the state.

By itself UNHCR will spend this year some \$150 million in Somalia, of which about one-third comes from its own resources. The quantities of supplies flowing into Somalia are such--and the poverty is so serious--that fraud, theft, and other irregularities of all kinds are inevitable. However, is it a matter of simple irregularities when entire truckloads are diverted, when food and medicine are sold in the markets of the large cities, when military and police personnel, like in Hylomarer, take part in the traffic themselves, when officials in charge of distribution of supplies are not above suspicion? In October, 1980, the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported that part of the food aid provided was going to feed the nonrefugee population.

"We will do everything to put an end to these diversions of aid supplies," assured Abdi Mohamed Tarrah, chairman of the Somali refugee committee. "The thieves will be brought to trial." Some of them, it is true, are already in prison. At the beginning of 1981 the government suspended several camp chiefs and local administrators. However, UNHCR prefers to take its own precautions. It has turned over the transportation of food to the American humanitarian organization, CARE. The latter has some 20 non-Somali officials on the scene, provided with real powers of decision. The trucks move only on convoys. The food will be directly transferred from properly supervised, regional warehouses to the camps, without being stockpiled in central storehouses, which are too vulnerable to theft. Will this eliminate all of the diversions? In Hylomarer the diversions had a "tribal" character and involved theft from a community made up for the most part of Aba-Somali, who come from the Ethiopian province of Sidamo.

However, on the whole the local population provides a good reception to the refugees, who are their brothers by race and culture. The Mogadishu government has itself put the accent on the real sacrifices accepted by the whole nation in order to receive the refugees. In the camps 800 teachers have been placed at the disposition of the refugees, as well as 200 health workers and 20 doctors. Since the end of the refugee floods last spring foreign aid has been almost enough to meet their minimum food requirements. However, according to a study by the "Disease Control Center," an American organization based in Atlanta, 4 out of 10 children under 5 years of age are suffering in certain cases from malnutrition.

No "New Palestine"

At Hylomarer a nurse from the French organization, *Medicins Sans Frontieres* [Doctors Without Frontiers], is in charge of a supervised nutrition center where young children come twice a day to be fed and to receive care. The rains, by increasing, the number of people suffering from lung infections, have increased infant mortality. In the nurse's register each page with the corner turned down indicates a dead child.

The foreign volunteers come up against obstacles of all kinds, material, social, and cultural. It is necessary to repeat ceaselessly the rules of food hygiene, which are generally poorly observed. The mothers at times "forget" to bring in their sick children for a checkup. This causes interruptions in medical care which are often fatal. The mothers in principle take more care of the latest-born child, whom they are nursing, leaving the other children behind. The cases of malnutrition appear soon after weaning, which is done too abruptly. The women, it is true, should expect no help from the few adult men present in the camps, who decline to do the slightest domestic tasks.

It also happens that the nurses have to treat cases mishandled by traditional medicine. At Hylomarer a number of children carry on their bodies or their faces the scars--sometimes infected--of flaming coals supposed to chase away illness. It is often a matter of therapy carried out at third hand, not on the sick child himself, but on his brothers and sisters. Other kinds of treatment are less painful: for example, shaving the head according to a specific design.

According to a process which has become classical, food aid develops or reinforces among the refugees a sort of mentality of the assisted person. The search for self-sufficiency is the only way to change this state of mind. The authorities are beginning to favor the establishment of small units where the refugees grow the essential grains, corn and sorghum. In the camps in the Gedo Region, for example, a team of American missionaries is promoting an agricultural program on the banks of the Juba River.

However, not only does changing the nomad into a farmer raise major difficulties, but the Somali Government is thereby faced with a dilemma: How can it allow the refugees to take their future into their own hands, while refusing to them the prospect of permanent resettlement? For Mogadishu remains faithful, in this case, to its traditional policy: avoiding permanent settlement of the exiles on Somali soil, which would mean supporting a politically unacceptable outcome. Hence the

concern with keeping the refugees as near as possible to the Ethiopian frontier. "The people of the Ogaden Region have the right to determine their own future," states Abdi Mohamed Tarrah. "They want to return to their own land. We want them to be able to do so." Somalia wants Ethiopia to propose a peaceful solution to the conflict and to encourage the repatriation of the refugees.

One always confronts the same problem: Only a negotiated settlement in the Ogaden would put an end to the tragedy of the refugees. The latter, the more cynical observers state, make it possible for Somalia to attract international concern. As a result Somalia has no interest in hastening the achievement of a peaceful solution. As far as the humanitarian organizations are concerned, they do not want to create a "new Palestine" in Somalia. They know that, finally, the maintenance of aid at a high level tends to retard any solution. "We favor a reduction in food assistance," notes a UNHCR official in Mogadishu. However, "that can only be achieved very slowly." Thus, no "solution is possible in the next few years."

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CSO: 4519/32

HELEN SUZMAN, KOORNHOF EXCHANGE COMMENTS ON FACILITIES ISSUE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

MRS Helen Suzman yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof of doing an "about-turn" on his pledge that old-style apartheid was dying.

But the Minister of Co-operation and Development said last night that Mrs Suzman's interpretation of remarks he made in an interview with the Nationalist newspaper Beeld were "completely wrong".

Dr Koornhof told Beeld a special Cabinet sub-committee was given the task of investigating the "crowding out" of whites by blacks in urban areas.

He said many whites were unhappy because they felt they were being crowded out by blacks, coloureds and Indians, especially in the urban areas.

The crowding out by blacks of whites in their daily lives had become a "serious headache" and active attention would be given to put the matter right, he told Beeld.

Asked what he considered to be practical measures to prevent the "crowding out" of whites by blacks, he said that in all fairness blacks could be told that their parks in Soweto were not overrun by whites.

Interests

"They can be told that blacks and whites must work together in the interests of both groups not to bother each other.

"When 90 000 blacks for instance have to walk over the same bridge as 1 000 whites, unpleasant incidents can occur.

"It might be a solution to give each his own bridge. That is a practical measure in the interests of good order.

"A similar measure could be that in places where there are overwhelmingly black people they can for instance be allowed to visit a certain place for five days of the week and that whites can have access for the other two days." Dr Koornhof told Beeld.

Commenting on Dr Koornhof's statements, Mrs Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday:

"Not only is apartheid very much alive, but verligtheid, such as it was, seems to be dying fast.

"Dr Koornhof's remarks herald an attempt to go back to old Verwoerdian apartheid."

Mrs Suzman was certain Dr Koornhof had been severely

reprimanded by "super-verkrampes" in the National Party.

Dr Koornhof's statements were particularly misplaced coming at a time when he had ignored questions on revelations of gross maladministration and inefficiency in the black administration boards that fall under his department.

Silent

He had also remained silent on his department's failure to obey an Appeal Court ruling giving black women the right to live with their husbands in urban areas, Mrs Suzman said.

Whites were outnumbered five to one in South Africa and it was "absurd" to talk about the "crowding out" of whites by blacks.

The majority of the population was black and the amenities provided for them were "scandalously insufficient".

Replying to Mrs Suzman's remarks, Dr Koornhof said last night: "I spoke against the background of the fact that we cannot live in isolation from different population groups in South Africa."

He added: "The Government and I myself are giving serious attention and have succeeded in certain respects in doing away with hurtful discrimination."

Dr Koornhof said such discrimination cut different ways.

"There can also be hurtful discrimination against all population groups and we are trying to do away with it as far as it is humanly possible.

"The Government has also got a responsibility to act in a protective way towards all population groups on an equitable and fair basis," he said.

SECURITY PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS, FACTORIES DISCUSSED

Need for SADF Role

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE back-up of the South African Defence Force in protecting vital national key points was imperative, the PFP's spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

Mr Schwarz agreed with the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Dr Mike Hough, that a heavier responsibility should, at the same time, be placed on owners of key installations to counter the threat of sabotage attacks.

In Cape Town last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, had discussions on security of national key points with senior Government officials.

Mr Schwarz said there were some installations of vital national importance which could not be adequately protected without the back-up of the police or the South African Defence Force.

"There are certain key points where the help of the Defence Force is imperative," he said.

Countering sabotage was a highly sophisticated technique, and the Government would have to set up a more effective agency than the existing one to give expert advice on security planning.

It would be sheer neglect of an important responsibility if the South African Defence Force were not used in certain circumstances, where installations vital to the national inter-

est were in any way threatened.

"The Defence Force has a real part to play in ensuring the safety of these installations — and particularly the Commando units," Mr Schwarz said.

Dr Hough said the recent attacks on power stations in Eastern Transvaal, on a Durban power station, and on Sasol installations last year pointed to an escalation of ANC-inspired terrorism in South Africa.

"We can expect these attacks to continue. It is vital for the continued existence of the ANC that it demonstrates to its masters, the Russians, that it is able to maintain the momentum of sabotage," he said.

Dr Hough said taking into account the shortage of police and the fact that to use SADF personnel, except in exception circumstances, in guarding key points "would give the ANC a kind of false legitimacy as an enemy".

The obvious move was to make the owners themselves take adequate precautions.

These will obviously be costly, and the Government could either make a direct contribution to the security plans, or make money spent on them tax deductible.

The plans would also have to be approved by counter-terrorism authorities.

Dr Hough said the Government had consistently made it clear that combatting urban terrorism was a police responsibility.

Handicap of Official Secrecy

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

OFFICIAL secrecy is hampering South African commercial security officers' attempts to safeguard their firms from terrorist attacks, say Cape Town terrorism researchers Mr Michael Morris and Mr Frederick Stoffberg.

In "Security Fencing — A Frank Appraisal", recently published by the Terrorism Research Centre, they say many details of tactics used in terrorist attacks "are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them".

As a result commercial security officers are "unnecessarily handicapped". For example, research has shown that a popular type of angled fencing — often recommended locally — actually aided intruders instead of discouraging them.

The publication, said to be the first of its kind in South Africa, exhaustively examines various types of physical barriers not only in South Africa but as far afield as Vietnam, East Germany and Northern Ireland, ranging from the ancient caltrop device to the ultra-modern Berlin Wall.

The report discusses methods of breaching such barriers, from burrowing underneath them to blasting a hole by

means of an anti-tank rocket, and examines aspects such as the relevant legislation here and in other countries.

"Contradictions abound. For instance, while security 'experts' call for angled extension arms as an essential fence-topping, thorough and impeccable research shows conclusively that angled extension arms actually assist an intruder ...

"The position in South Africa, however, is that many such details are closely guarded, considered secret, and stored beyond reach of those who most need them, even after related court hearings are finalised and police aspects disposed of

"Why this is so is difficult to fathom, because attackers and their colleagues and instructors know exactly what their own tactics are, and know exactly what are the strengths of such items as mesh fencing, barbed addenda and suchlike. After all, they carried out the attacks!"

As a result the average industrial or commercial security officer, although "expected by his principals and by government to establish and maintain the best possible protection, is simply unable by ordinary means to obtain impartial in-depth advice on a host of security matters. They are therefore unnecessarily handicapped".

CSO: 4701/324

LOMBARD PRESENTS VIEWS TO CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A solution to the constitutional problems of South Africa should in the first place be based on acceptability rather than justice, Professor J A Lombard, of the Department of Economy at the University of Pretoria, told the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council in Cape Town yesterday.

Giving evidence, prof Lombard and a colleague, Prof J A du Pisanie said a possible solution could be found in a confederation concept.

A start had to be made by depoliticising relations and change should be instituted at the lowest level of government rather than trying to change the order.

"There has to be consultation and less dogmatism. South Africa needs consultation rather than polarisation, and to do this we must start at the lowest levels such as municipal, metropolitan and eventually regional.

"The concept should be that small is beautiful."

Group interests would be valid and homogeneity in group contexts would be more

easy to handle.

There was much that could already be done on lower levels to do away with discrimination.

"The people of South Africa already have certain expectations and do not want a solution tomorrow, but rather the assurance that South Africa has taken the road which will do away with certain bottle-necks in society.

"They have to accept that South Africa is on the road and that all people will henceforth be able to play a part in the future order.

"I got the impression that in South Africa we are discussing guarantees in an abstract form and seeing ghosts.

"We have had no experience in any other field than a unitary system of government, and consequently interpret everything accordingly.

"Thus, starting in the economic and social fields at the lowest level, we can gain experience and learn that the factors making for stability are stronger than those for instability.

"We must start at the

metropolitan level, progress to regional level and perhaps find that many of our problems will be resolved."

The inclusion of urban Blacks could be built into the various functions which would be determined on market principles at the lowest level. He saw no reason why common institutions could not grow between Blacks, Whites and Asians.

"We are in a process of evolution to something which could in the future be a single nation or remain a multi-complex nation.

"I believe we already have a common loyalty and there are many Coloureds that I know of who are more loyal to South Africa than many Whites."

Prof Du Pisanie expressed the view that in a future confederation on a regional basis the White part of the Republic would also have to be divided into regions.

"We have a factual geographic situation of the various population groups in different parts of the country, and I believe that through minor changes to boundaries these regions could be defined even clearer."

PROPOSED TRANSVAAL BUDGET SHOWS RECORD DEFICIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The Transvaal is on the verge of bankruptcy. The budget for the new financial year, presented to the Provincial Council yesterday, shows the biggest estimated deficit in Provincial history--R57 224-million--and provides for a devastatingly negative growth programme.

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, told the council when presenting the R1 469-million budget that the dyke is on the point of "bursting." He said could hold out little hope of improvement next year.

He could impose no increases in Provincial tariffs following last year's drastic increases in motor vehicle licences and hospital fees--except for minor increases for educational extra-curricular activities and for nursery school education.

Mr Cruywagen revealed that the situation had been worsened by a last minute cut by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in the subsidy--the main source of income to the provinces--paid by the State.

Further cuts

He promised that departmental heads would be instructed to cut expenditure even closer to the bone, when tabling the overall budget for 1981/82.

He said that Mr Horwood had deemed it necessary to cut, by a further R30-million the subsidy to provinces. Of this the Transvaal's share was R12 514-million.

This would effectively increase the province's estimated budget deficit at March 31 next year to R59 193-million.

Since the present year's financial books had been closed it had been found that there was an actual surplus for the year of R5 498-million instead of the R3 529-million which reduced the originally estimated deficit of R59 193 million to R57 224-million at the end of the next financial year.

Hopefully, the deficit could be further reduced by the final subsidy allocation being higher than the provincial amount, thanks to actual calculations based on various factors, including a provision for inflation.

In addition to a clampdown order to departmental heads it would be made clear they would have to make do for the rest of the financial year on the amounts actually voted for them. They could forget any requests for further money.

Mr Cruywagen said that the budget was "the most unfavourable ever presented to this house."

Threatening

The Province found itself in the position of the proverbial boy with his finger in the dyke--but now the hole was threatening to overcome the boy and the dyke would burst.

Mr Horwood had had considerable success with inflation fighting. The problem was that the provinces would have to carry the brunt of his clampdown on their subsidy.

Meanwhile, the province's building programme had become increasingly difficult to complete because of skyrocketing costs.

The subsidy paid to the provinces was calculated on the official cost of living index--and this was far below real rises in the cost of many commodities, said Mr Cruywagen.

Return

Further problems were being caused by the opening of four new hospitals--the Johannesburg General, Klerksdorp West, Leratong, Sebokeng and Laudium--resulting in massive expenditure but little or no return yet.

All the provinces problems had been put to Mr Horwood. He had explained his fiscal difficulties, and the province had no alternative but to buckle under.

Nevertheless, the new budget was nearly 19 percent higher than last year's budget, said Mr Cruywagen. It was largely a negative budget because of price escalations.

According to Sapa, Mr Cruywagen added, "Unless conditions change drastically during the next financial year, I cannot see much hope for improvement and the financial position of the province will, from now on, continue to degenerate."

CSO: 4701/324

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Fanie Botha Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

IT WAS because the workers of South Africa trusted the Government that it had won the 1948 election and had an even greater election victory this year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in the censure debate, he said that the workers of the country were represented by members of Parliament on the Government side of the House only.

The Leader of the Opposition (Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert) in accusing the Government of having failed to indicate its policy directions, either did not know what was happening or failed to understand what was happening.

Spelled out

The Government's plans for the protection of workers had been clearly spelled out to tens of thousands of workers and a further 600 000 written communica-

tions to workers were due to be sent out again shortly to explain further aspects of the labour policy.

The Leader of the Opposition should have taken the trouble to read the Order Paper before introducing his motion of censure.

He would have seen that the first four Bills dealt with labour matters, the very issues he had raised in criticising the Government.

"Labour unions all over the world are trying to get a stranglehold on our economy," he said. "It is true that the political situation here is weighed down more and more by the labour situation and it is not possible to secure stability and development on the road ahead without two cardinal prerequisites:

"Firstly, the Government must have the total trust of the country's workers. It would not have come to power if it did not have that trust.

Training

"Secondly, the Government has to ensure that the total potential of all workers

be developed through education and training."

Mr Botha said some of the most important decisions the country had to face lay ahead in this particular (labour) field.

In recent years, and in the election, the Government had asked for a mandate and for the country's trust and assistance to develop South Africa's full labour potential, to protect and to shield the country's labour situation. The Government could not have received that trust without the full support of the workers of South Africa.

This was clear when one realised that not a single workers' constituency was represented by the official Opposition.

"These people are most well informed about their own situation and they hold the greatest potential for conflict when threatened."

History showed this clearly.

"The large majority of 1981 was realised because the workers, more than any other group, had repeatedly trusted the Government."

Strike in Ciskei

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

ABOUT 4 000 striking workers at Da Gama Textiles plant near King William's Town had their wage demands turned down yesterday.

The strike was sparked at midnight last Friday when 44 loom mechanics downed tools. The stoppage later spread.

A company spokesman told the workers yesterday the firm had no money and their demands for higher wages could not be met.

The Ciskei Secretary for Intelligence Services, Brigadier

Charles Sebe, told the strikers at the factory gates his government sympathised with their demands.

He said the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had promised he would intervene and hold discussions with the factory management on condition the strikers returned to work. Those who did so would be given police protection and intimidation would not be tolerated.

But after he had addressed them, some of the strikers booed him and most went home. — Sapa.

Fosatu Support to Workers

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

OVER 100 worker representatives from 30 East Rand factories yesterday committed themselves at a meeting to a campaign against a Springs company, Stag Packings, which recently dismissed 90 workers.

The meeting — of shop stewards from five unions affiliated to Fosatu — decided to try to persuade other workers not to take jobs at the company and to raise money to support the fired workers.

Representatives of Stag could not be contacted last night for comment.

Fosatu believes that the 90 workers were fired because of their membership of the National Union of Textile Workers. The company says the workers were fired because they were unproductive.

Recently the NUTW took the

company to court alleging that it had "locked out" the workers but lost when Mr Justice Nestadt ruled against it on a point of law.

The union has since announced that it will appeal against this decision and will institute other legal actions against Stag.

A Fosatu statement issued last night said that a shop stewards council of Fosatu unions on the East Rand had met in Benoni yesterday and had been addressed by dismissed Stag workers.

"The majority of these workers are still out of work and requested support from Fosatu shop stewards in the area," the statement said.

It added that the meeting had "unanimously condemned Stag Packing management and pledged their support to the workers."

They would follow through this support by "advising other workers in their communities not to take (the fired workers') jobs" and by collecting donations from Fosatu workers in the area on behalf of the dismissed workers.

According to the statement the meeting also demanded "that Stag Packing management re-instates the workers immediately."

The East Rand has been a centre of increased worker militancy of late and was hit by six strikes in the space of two weeks.

Unions in the area appear to be forging closer links with black community organisations.

The NUTW has attempted to mobilise a community campaign on behalf of the dismissed Stag workers.

BAWU Meeting

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 22-28 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by Nana Mkhonza]

[Text]

NO EFFORT must be spared in waging war against exploitation of the workers by shameless employers.

This was the tone of addresses to members of the Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) and delegates from Black organisations.

Among the speakers were Mr Beki Khumalo, acting secretary of Bawu.

Mr Khumalo told 500 people at the Madadeni Community Hall at Madadeni, Newcastle that events in the post-Wiehahn era have been revolutionary.

"That is no surprise by a government which is dictated to by workers of a single racial group (Whites) in a multi-racial society", Mr Khumalo said.

He said that the recent proposed amendments to the "Industrial Conciliation Act" were evident of the Government subjectiveness to the policy of racial segregation.

"The partiality of the authorities has been demonstrated by curbs to Black unions' foreign funds, passport rejections, and withdrawals, and recognition of unrepresentative "tamed" or "parallel" unions which are initiated by managements", he pointed out.

Insecurity and aggressiveness has been marked by detentions, bannings and enforcement of harsh and ambiguous laws against Black unionists.

"Unfair dismissals, discrimination in working conditions and related criminal offences by employers," he said.

Developments in the labour arena have indeed put a bitter test to the basic policy of every Black union.

An affective and balanced policy ensuring authenticity and survival

while pursuing expansioning of activities on the other hand.

"Our activities have been based on the policy of Black authenticity directed to the fight against injustices practised by shameless capitalists", he said.

Organisational activities has lead BAWU to reconstructing its union from a general umbrella body to a federation with 15 separate affiliated industrial unions.

"In addition we have the newly formed Black Allied Teachers Union (SA) and the Black Allied Nurses of 51 000 members in our seven branches country-wide", confirmed the acting general secretary.

He added that BAWU's leading unions were Steel, Clothing Textile, Transport, Shops, Offices, SAR and H, and Municipality workers.

CSO: 4701/324

AUTHORIZATION OF TEARGAS USE PROMPTS CRITICAL REACTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Abuse and chaos fears were expressed following far-reaching concessions by Minister of Justice, Mr Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee regarding the possession and use of teargas.

Under Section Three of the Teargas Act of 1964, Mr Coetsee granted permission to a local authority, a board for municipal or town management or a board for rural development.

Concessions, according to a notice gazetted on July 17, are also granted to people employed by these companies or a person supplying electricity, or in the execution of their duties on behalf of these companies.

Permission was also granted to:

--mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 100 employees.

--companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.

--any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 100 persons.

"A contented society and a contented workforce doesn't need teargas to keep them under control," retorted Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash.

She said: "I don't like the sound of it. They do this instead of doing something constructive for all sections of the community to obviate the need for such restrictions."

"My fear is that this teargas will spread chaos, be open to abuse and be used in a strike situation," pointed out Mr Louis Khumalo, director of an industrial relations and recruitment specialist firm.

CSO: 4701/324

NGK PLANS ECUMENICAL MEETING; INDIAN CHURCH REFUSES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

A major Ned Geref Kerk initiative to establish closer contact with other churches has been set back by the refusal of its Indian "mission" church to take part.

The Reformed Church in Africa (RCA), the separate branch of the NG Kerk family originally set up to work among Indians, has rejected a plea from the white NG Kerk to participate in talks planned for next month.

At a meeting at the weekend, the executive of the RCA's synodical committee turned down an appeal from the NGK's chief executive officer, Dr Pierre Rossouw, to reconsider its refusal.

The RCA's stand came amid accusations from militant ministers in the three "black" churches in the NGK family that the white NGK was trying to set up an alternative ecumenical body to the SA Council of Churches.

The NGK has strongly

denied that this is its aim.

Dr Rossouw told The Star in an interview that 15 church bodies had agreed to take part in a day-long meeting next month designed to "eliminate estrangement and prejudice, to further spontaneous contact and to help create an improving spiritual atmosphere in our country."

The participating churches include major member churches of the SACC.

Dr Charles Roux, vice-chairman of the RCA synodical committee, said today his church believed there was no place for another forum for inter-church talks.

"If the NG Kerk is serious about its ecumenical relations, it should at least send observers to SACC meetings and have talks with the SACC. It should not act as if the body does not exist."

The white NGK refuses to join the SACC, which groups most other churches in the country.

WRAB CHAIRMAN GIVES ASSURANCE ON MARRIED COUPLES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Schwartz]

[Text]

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, has promised that his officials will no longer separate husbands from wives who qualify to live in Soweto.

He told the Rand Daily Mail there would be no further need for women who qualify for urban residence rights under Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to take matters to court to have the rights respected.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Knoetze said he and his board were aware of the implications of last year's Appeal Court judgment in the case of Mrs Nonceba Komani, declaring ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in prescribed areas.

Husband

His statement follows a week in which Wrab was rapped over the knuckles by Mr Justice Goldstone when he granted an order in the Rand Supreme Court that Mrs Mafiri Martia Mhlongo be permitted to live with her husband, Mr Silika William Mhlongo.

"We have made it perfectly plain," Mr Knoetze said yesterday, "that it's not necessary for any further blacks to go to the Black Sash or to lawyers or to court."

His board was "carrying out the law as it stands now," Mr Knoetze said.

"They can come along now and get their endorsements," he said, adding that "we will treat each case on its merits".

Referring to the outcry that followed Mr Justice Goldstone's order, this week, and to a number of cases in the past year in which women in identical circumstances to Mrs Komani had been refused endorsements, Mr Knoetze said that was "water under the bridge" and the situation would now be corrected.

Pledge

"I realise the implications of the judgment and we will carry it out strictly according to the letter of the law and with understanding and empathy."

If women who qualified for the 10(1)(c) endorsement had trouble at any of Wrab's branches, Mr Knoetze said, they should refer their matters directly to Wrab's director of labour, Mr A E Steenhuisen, or himself.

WEST EUROPEAN MARKET FOR COAL EXPORTS ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 16

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

SOUTH African coal exporters report that the European steam coal spot market has swung from sellers' market to a buyers' market with falls in spot prices of about \$10 a ton from \$73 a ton to \$63 of European ports.

The swing has occurred largely because power stations have big stocks — up to six months' supply — due to energy conservation and because recession-hit industries are using less power. Coal-burning industries are also using less fuel.

Some countries, which have consistently had growth in electricity consumption, might this year have no growth or negative growth.

Another factor is that US supplies of steam coal have been higher than expected. A shortfall from Poland has been cancelled out by supplies from the US.

Poland traditionally exported 40-million tons of steam coal a year, of which about 18-million went to Western Europe and 22-million tons to Communist countries. Last year the supply to Europe dropped by 8-million tons to about 10-million tons.

This year it is expected to fall even further, so that supplies could be little more than 4-million tons.

Polish collieries are saying that they cannot meet commitments.

Asked how long this situation would last, a South African ex-

porter said this would depend on four factors:

First, the availability of US coal;

Second, the Polish situation;

Third, energy conservation and recession;

Fourth, the oil situation. There is at present an over-supply of fuel oil which has caused the price to drop between \$30 and \$40 a ton to \$175 a ton.

"Once the spot market turns it is an indication of what could happen on the contract market," he said.

"It seems that the present situation will last until the latter part of this year or early into next year."

Almost all of South Africa's steam coal exports are sold on contracts negotiated in October and November.

After negotiations in November last, exporters received prices on average \$10 a ton higher than those obtained at the end of 1979. For 1981 delivery, prices were between \$40 and \$42.50 a ton fob Richards Bay.

Although exporters expect higher steam coal prices for contract deliveries in 1982, the rise is unlikely to be as marked as that negotiated in November last.

However, there is a strong demand for South African coal because of reliability of supply and consistent quality.

SA exporters have never faced the problems of high demurrage or strikes at ports, which have affected other exporters in the US and Australia.

The flow through Richards Bay has been highly efficient since its opening, largely because of an efficient railway service and a schedule system applied to shipping.

Ships can arrive and start loading at speed without delay, so that a 120 000-ton ship can complete loading in less than 40 hours.

The fact that the spot market has softened should not deter investors in South African coal companies with export quotas, since the long-term outlook remains highly promising.

South African exporters do not have to tout for contracts, because of their reputation for reliability. Another strong point is the fact that SA coal contains less than 1% sulphur.

On this ground alone it will always be in demand because of environmental problems — including acid rain — caused by the use of coal containing more than 1% sulphur, as supplied from other sources including the US.

Apart from these factors, the main SA coal exporters are all hopeful that the Richards Bay export quota will be raised above 44-million tons in 1986 to a figure of about 60-million tons or more in the 90's.

Coal has to be the bridge of the future in energy supplies because of the slow growth of nuclear power and because oil-producing nations will be unable to meet growing demand as their supplies and reserves are lowered by increasing consumption.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE--A top-level mission from the SA Foundation has seen Mr Robert Mugabe to discuss the growing tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe and its implications for businessmen on both sides of the border, it was learnt yesterday. The mission was spearheaded by Mr Peter Serour, director-general of the foundation, and Mr Gavin Relly, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation and president of the foundation. Mr Serour confirmed yesterday they had seen the Zimbabwean Prime Minister but declined to elaborate on the mission. "I am bound by the constraints of a promise not to talk about it," he said. The SA Foundation enjoys broad support from the business community. It has between 2 500 and 3 000 corporate or company members. It is understood that the talks with Mr Mugabe focused on several issues of concern to businessmen on either side of the Limpopo, with the objective of getting his perspective on them and then passing his views on to Pretoria in the hope of defusing tension. [by Patrick Laurence] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 8]

CHURCH VISITS TO DETAINEES--A campaign for priests to visit Section Six detainees has been launched in Johannesburg, and the first letter of appeal has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange. The campaign was set underway by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who last week wrote the letter to the Minister, requesting that security law prisoners in detention like Section Six of the Terrorism Act, Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and Section 10 of the Internal Security Act be ministered to. The move has been backed up by the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg and the Archbishop Patrick Fitzgerald, the Reverend Cecil W Begbie, convener of the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SAAC (Witwatersrand), and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Simeon Nkoane. Speaking for the Catholic Diocese and the Archbishop, Monsignor Reginald Orsmond, vicar general, said Bishop Tutu's new move was one which needed support. Every man is entitled to spiritual counselling if he has a spiritual need; wherever he is. The move to seek a ministry to security law prisoners follows the churches' almost similar move to minister to South African Defence refugees and other forces in conflict with the South African Defence Force. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 81 p 1]

ACQUITTAL ON TERRORISM CHARGE--An 18-year-old Mamelodi youth, Mr Conrad Lekhumbi, was acquitted on charges under the Terror Act in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday. His acquittal followed a successful application by his defence to free him due to lack of evidence from the State. Mr Lekhumbi had been charged with encouraging or enticing three other youths between October and December last year to undergo military training to be used in endangering the maintenance of law and order in South Africa. He had pleaded not guilty. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jul 81 p 1]

LESOTHO ACQUITTAL ANC MEN--Three of South Africa's most wanted men allegedly responsible for bombing incidents in Natal earlier this year were yesterday acquitted after appearing in a Lesotho court on charges of unlawful possession of Russian made arms and ammunition. The dramatic acquittal of the three self-confessed ANC guerillas in the Maseru Magistrate's Court followed a heated argument which pivoted on whether or not the accused were inside Lesotho when they were arrested with the weapons. The guerillas, Jonathan Magole, Ambrose Sizakele and Enoch Tshabalala, who appeared before Mr E.T. Mophethe had, according to evidence, entered Lesotho on April 24, 1981 at the border post in the Mokgotlong District. Mr Khalaki Sello, for the defence, argued that the accused were not yet in Lesotho territory when they were arrested. He also said the accused had followed the normal procedure by declaring the arms they had in their possession at the border post. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 81 p 3]

ANC MEMBERS' SENTENCES--A former police detective-sergeant was jailed for five years after being convicted in the Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday of being a member of the banned African National Congress. Tommy Mashaba, 31, who resigned after eight years in the SA Police, was charged under the Internal Security Act with Augustine Thabo Libe, 29, who was sentenced to three years' jail. They appeared before Mr T.J. le Grange. Counsel for both men lodged notice of appeal. Mashaba was refused bail pending appeal. Libe was granted R1 000 bail. Both were found guilty of being office-bearers or members of the ANC and of displaying ANC posters in the Vaal area. They were acquitted on a charge of illegal possession of the posters. Mashaba was sentenced to four years' jail on the first count and a year on the second, and Libe to two years for ANC membership and a year for the poster offence. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 2]

NEW, CONSOLIDATED TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT--A bill consolidating and streamlining the country's transport services under a single new Government department, to be known as the Department of South African Transport Services, was published yesterday. It makes provision for the Railways and harbours, Road Transport Services, Pipeline Services and Air Services, "to be carried on by the general manager and for the Minister to be a South African Transport Services Board, which replaces the old Railways and Harbours Board. The Bill sets out the regulation and structure of the new department in line with the directives of the Prime Minister's aim to streamline and consolidate Government departments. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4]

WEST RAND RENT INCREASES--Residents at the West Rand's Kagiso and Munsieville townships, near Krugersdorp, are in for a Rands and cents shock. From August 1, rents for the "match-box" four-roomed houses will increase by R5,70. This means that the occupants of the four-roomed houses, who have been paying R12,71 in the past, will now pay R18,41 at the beginning of the month. Stand owners will also pay an additional R5,70 a month which increases service fees from R9,96 to R15,66. Although the increases do not affect the "high-priced" new 300 houses built recently, the Kagiso community has already shown signs of protest at the rent increases. The local residents committee has held protest meetings. Rent increases in the two townships were suspended when Wrab announced the massive hikes for all the townships falling under its jurisdiction in 1979. In that period, rents were increased in Soweto, Dobsonville, Mohlakeng and Bekkersdal. The area manager, Mr J.H. Weidemann, said rents in the two townships should have gone up on April 1 but had been deferred after representations to Wrab. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jul 81 p 3]

KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION CHAIRMAN--Cape Town--Dr A.H. Zulu has been appointed chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation's board of directors for two years, from August 1, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced. Dr Koornhof said the cabinet had approved five appointments: Dr Zulu as chairman in the place of Dr L.P. McCrystal, who had resigned because of his appointment on the President's council, and four directors, Mr R.B. Lobban, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Mr F.A. Johns and Mr A.A. Lloyd. Dr Zulu has served on the board of directors since April 1974. He is a retired Bishop of the Anglican Church and speaker of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly. Mr Lobban has been appointed director in place of Mr McCrystal.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 16]

BOPHUTHATSWANA POPULATION INCREASE--The population of BophuthaTswana has more than trebled in the last decade, according to preliminary results of the 1980 BophuthaTswana census. First calculations put BophuthaTswana's population at nearly 1 300 000, a more than three-fold increase on the 1970 census total of 634 000. The figures exclude Batswana in white-designated South Africa who are deemed to be citizens of BophuthaTswana by South Africa legislation. The rapid population growth is a continuation of the pattern established during the decade 1960 to 1970, when, it was noted, BophuthaTswana with an annual growth rate of 8,7% recorded the highest growth rate of all the homelands. The explanation lay in the inflow of blacks into BophuthaTswana, both in the form of people brought in under Pretoria's "resettlement" schemes and in voluntary influx. One of the main areas which attracted voluntary "immigrants" is the Winterveld squatter area near the Tswana towns of Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane, which in turn lie less than 30km from Pretoria. The Winterveld attracted people because it is the closest they could get to South Africa's PWV urban core without running foul of the South Africa's strict pass laws. Production on BophuthaTswana mines has also risen markedly in the past three years: from R384-million in 1978 to R572-million in 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 5]

NEW SUGARMILL--Durban--A new R110-m sugar mill--the biggest in South Africa--will be built by Hulett's within 20km of Richards Bay. Plans for the new mill, to replace the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills, were outlined at the Hulett's annual meeting at Mount Edecombe. A Hulett's spokesman said as many of the staff as possible would be absorbed from the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills. In addition to placing the staff throughout the group, Hulett's would find jobs for many with building contractors working on the new mill. There would, however, be redundancies--the number of which could not be estimated at present. Hulett's chairman Chris Saunders said the new mill would take two to three years to complete, and will have a cane capacity of 3,3m tons a year compared with a total capacity of 2,2m tons in the two existing mills. The first phase of the expansion programme will be commissioned in 1984/5.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 24]

'ABNORMAL LOAD' VEHICLES DEPOT--A new South African Railways road transport depot for "abnormal load" vehicles has been opened at Rooikop, near Germiston. It will serve as a base for some of the largest highway trucks in the world. Hauling machines with a massive 597Kw output will be stationed at the new depot--with the capacity to move anything of any weight anywhere. These ultra-heavy class vehicles are the largest highway trucks in the world and South Africa is the first country to have them. They are valued at R2 600 000 each and can haul up to 380 000kg. The SAR fleet is comprised of 64 hauling vehicles and 59 hydraulic trailers. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 81 p 5]

CSO: 4701/324

MABANDLA DISCUSSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

IT IS A SAD STATE of affairs that there are people in Swazi society today who are still so primitive as to seriously believe that the eating of human flesh could be a passport to a higher economic and social status, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

Addressing an Inkhundla meeting at Big Bend at the weekend, the Prime Minister lashed out at what he called "this totally disgraceful and barbaric practice" which he said has not only caused anguish and agony to many Swazi families but has also left a humiliating black stain on the Swazi nation as a whole.

He strongly appealed to the local chiefs in particular to join hands with government and the police force in the search for more effective methods of fighting this serious social disease of ritual killing.

"I personally feel that those tinyangas who advise their clients to kill people for muti purposes should never be allowed to go

unpunished, if this nation is to succeed in ridding itself of this dreadful practice," said the Prime Minister.

Addressing himself to the Kingdom's economic situation, he said government was aware of the importance of suitable infrastructural facilities to efficient operations of an industry.

He disclosed that construction of the Mlawula Railway exchange yard would be completed by early October and expressed the hope that when these facilities are fully operational, the current unsatisfactory rail transport situation on the Maputo line will be greatly alleviated.

The automatic telephone exchange at Big Bend will also be officially commissioned in October.

Prince Mabandla expressed government's concern at the short term implications of the current situation to the sugar industry's ability to continue to fulfil its commitments in the international markets.

"We feel it is extremely unfortunate that we have

been compelled by the present situation to make use of longer and more expensive export routes. His Majesty's government will continue to seek the cooperation of our Mozambican friends in an effort to resolve the current transport problem", said the Prime Minister.

He also noted that the bulk of this country's sugar exports goes to free world markets where the Swazi people have very little control over the manner in which sugar prices are determined.

He warned that if production costs of sugar were to be allowed to exceed the price obtaining in the free international sugar markets, Swaziland's sugar industry could be in serious difficulty with disastrous consequences to the country's national economy.

The Prime Minister also stated that it was therefore in the national interest that in these difficult days both employers and employees should always seek a

peaceful solution in any industrial dispute.

All negotiations, he said should always be a genuine attempt, on the part of all concerned, to find a compromise solution that is aimed primarily protecting the economic interest of the Swazi nation.

The Prime Minister also referred to the present energy crisis and the deepening world economic recession which he said were dealing a serious blow to worker and industry alike.

The prices of all consumer goods, he said were escalating and inflation was biting deeper and deeper into the pay pocket of everyone.

"Under these difficult economic conditions workers are naturally inclined to be more vocal in their demands for higher wages which, in turn, seriously inflate the cost of labour to the industry and further contribute to the industry's rising costs of production," he told the meeting.

PRESIDENT MOVES OFFICIALLY TO CHAMWINO STATE LODGE, DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Philemon Shao]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday officially moved to Chamwino State Lodge in Dodoma Rural District, some 40 kilometres from the capital of Dodoma along the Morogoro Road.

Mwalimu, who arrived in Dodoma in the afternoon accompanied by the Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, was officially presented with the key of the State Lodge by the Minister of State in the President's Office (Capital Development) Ndugu George Kahama.

The colourful ceremony witnessed by hundreds of Chamwino residents as well

MPLA team in Lisbon

Lisbon, Sunday. A delegation of Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers' Party led by Ndugu Lucio Lara, has arrived here for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Luanda's official news agency ANGOP said Ndugu Lara, who is accompanied by Ndugu Afonso Van-Dunem, in charge of Foreign Relations in the Angolan Party, would be discussing with Portuguese communist leaders unspecified issues linked to the

international situation and the crisis of capitalism.

Portuguese communist leader Alvaro Cunhal has in the last six years made regular visits to Angola.

Ndugu Lara will address a Communist Party rally here on Tuesday together with Mr. Cunhal.

On arrival last night, Ndugu Lara emphasised relations between the heads of state of Angola and Portugal were very good.

as Party and Government officials, also marked the official transfer of the President's Office from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.

Construction of the State Lodge, capable of accommodating three presidents at one time, started in 1977 and was completed earlier this year.

Welcoming President Nyerere to Chamwino, Ndugu Kahama said the official transfer of the President's Office from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma was a historic move.

Ndugu Kahama said Mwalimu's arrival in Dodoma would shift "our national centre of gravity profoundly and permanently, and as you take up official residence here you bring with you also the awesome national and international responsibilities which vest in the Presidency".

This was because the peasants and workers of Tanzania, the Party and Parliament, the armed forces and other national institutions will now be turning to Dodoma, he said.

Ndugu Kahama added that even the diplomatic representatives accredited to Tanzania, the state visitors from Africa and overseas, the international delegations will also now be turning their steps to the national capital.

The Minister said this imposed upon the Dodoma residents, particularly those building the national capital with a heavy responsibility, for all roads will lead to Dodoma, "and it is our duty to make the roads smooth".

He explained that the move to Dodoma will further act as a catalyst to the area's economic development and the construction of the national capital.

"For we must be able to satisfy all the needs — for housing, transport, food supplies, marketing facilities, — all the needs which our people and our friends from other countries will expect, and be entitled to expect in our capital", said Ndugu Kahama.

He urged those engaged in the capital development programme to continue their work with renewed vigour and enthusiasm for they have the responsibility of sustaining the Presidency.

Ndugu Kahama expressed hope that all those engaged in the programme and the residents of Dodoma will be able to meet this challenge.

Also in attendance at the ceremony were the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the Minister Without Portfolio Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, and representatives, from the Zanzibar Government.

Other offices which have already moved to Dodoma are, the Party Headquarters and Prime Minister's Office. During the current financial year, the Ministry of Minerals and that of Natural Resources and Tourism are expected to move to the new capital.

CSO: 4700/313

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE MEASURES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE National Assembly yesterday approved government measures to increase productivity, contained in Circular Number I of 1981 which was presented by Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Kighoma Malima.

The Circular directs employers to lay forth annual production targets whether they intended to share bonuses or not. It also calls on each institution to outline incentive schemes to honour industrious workers.

The Circular provides that workers whose institution incurred a loss would get neither salary increments nor promotions and that employees meriting no in-

crements would be taxed to compensate the loss.

According to the Circular, bonuses would be granted to institutions which produced more under reduced production costs. It warned that increased costs of production resulted in price rises.

Institutions who surpassed their production targets but at increased running costs would not merit a bonus, it said.

The Circular pointed out that financial institutions would not merit bonuses for merely increasing the number of customers or amount of deposits. It called for more appreciable means of measuring productivity in the institutions.

CSO: 4700/313

MINISTER GIVES DETAILS OF TREASURY'S REORGANIZATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

THE departments of Revenue, Income Tax and Customs and Excise will be disbanded in the new set-up of the Treasury in which a new board will be formed to monitor the flow of government revenue.

Finance Minister Amir Jamal told Parliament in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the three departments would be replaced by two new departments of direct, and indirect taxes respectively.

Presenting his Ministry's 1981/82 estimates, Ndugu Jamal explained that the new set-up was aimed at strengthening revenue collection and the management of government expenditure.

The two new departments would have branches in every region and gradually in every district. Regional offices would be strengthened and provided with more authority, he added.

The Minister told the House that erstwhile plans to open zonal offices would be abandoned.

A recent study had shown that the new structure of the departments handling taxes was feasible and would smoothen government revenue collection and ensure proper record and accounts keeping, utilisation of manpower and better services to the people, he said.

The Minister said the new board of revenue being formed would issue guidelines and monitor government revenue by ensuring that collection tallied with targets.

The board will also meet frequently to consider the revenue position and to clear bottlenecks.

The board's membership will be drawn from the revenue, research and policy and the internal audit sections.

Ndugu Jamal announced that a special internal audit section would be formed to handle the collection of revenue, and to ensure that the collected revenue was submitted to the government and that the tax-payers abided by tax laws.

The Minister said that the National Tax Appeals Board, which started functioning this

April, would handle all complaints on taxation to maintain fairness in the system.

Ndugu Jamal explained that the new treasury set-up also sought to boost the ministry's ability to design and follow up implementation of the monetary and economic policy and also to lay a long-term outlook by co-ordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

A section of monetary and fiscal research policy would be formed to undertake research and prepare sound policies on monetary issues, he said.

The Minister said government accounting and administration in the Ministry of Finance would be strengthened under the new set up with emphasis laid on pension services and training.

MINISTER REITERATES GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR FUEL CONSERVATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Water and Energy has asked regional authorities to devise best ways of ensuring that fuel shipped upcountry reached far-flung areas.

The Minister, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum said in Parliament yesterday for example, that oil could be transported from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza for distribution to Mara, Kagera and Shinyanga regions but could not reach the other three regions because of transport problems. Authorities in these regions should find ways of moving the oil to its destination, he said.

Ndugu Kassum, who was tabling a bill on petroleum distribution and conservation, reiterated the government call on Tanzanians to conserve fuel.

The Minister said the high price of oil had forced many other countries in the world

besides Tanzania to introduce measures aimed at tightening the consumption of petroleum and its products.

He said for Tanzania fuel conservation measures were the more important because she was a poor country spending more than 55 per cent of her export earnings on oil imports and which produced no oil on her own.

Ndugu Kassum said although exploration for petroleum along the country's coastline would continue, it would take long to determine the amount of commercially-feasible amounts.

"We are making every effort to locate areas suspected to have oil. Once we find oil in commercial quantities we shall drill", he said.

Ndugu Kassum said the Government had introduced fuel conservation measures since 1974, including the recent rationing of oil in Dar es Salaam Region in which ration cards are being sold to last six months.

The Minister said all measures aimed at conserving fuel were

tailored to avoid inconveniences.

He said the foreign currency saved as a result of the conservation measures would be spent on other essentials.

The bill tabled in Parliament yesterday provides for the restriction and regulation of the import, transport, storage, distribution, sale and use of petroleum and petroleum products in such a manner as will lead to its more effective conservation and equitable consumption.

The bill would be cited as the petroleum (Conservation) Act of 1981.

The act gives power to the Ministry to make regulations to cover "all situations which would obstruct the carrying out of the purposes of the bill".

It gives legal force to the government directives now controlling the purchase and consumption of petroleum by vehicle users.

All petroleum conservation measures to be taken by the Minister shall apply to all departments of the Government, to all government corps, private companies, the army and individuals. Exceptions may be specified by the minister, it provides.

PETROL RATIONING SYSTEM SHOULD 'BE REVIEWED' PERIODICALLY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE new fuel rationing system — extending the validity of ration cards to six months — comes into force on August 10, this year.

Initially the fuel ration cards were issued for a period of one month, but public complaints over the long-winded bureaucracy involved in acquiring a card, necessitated a review.

This work has now been completed and the Ministry of Water and Energy last week issued a statement detailing the procedure to be followed in buying petrol.

The new measures, which are a clear improvement over the initial system, are intended to smoothen implementation of the most urgent energy conservation measures.

The Government has given vehicle owners reasonable time to get their fuel rationing cards at petrol stations they had registered their vehicles when conservation measures came into force last month.

And since the process began on July 23, vehicle owners have been flocking to their petrol stations and work is said to be progressing smoothly.

It is important that all vehicle owners take full advantage of the time allotted to them to clear up all queries about how one can get fuel for his specific use.

The limiting of fuel consumption in Dar es Salaam Region, is intended to improve operations of most essential sectors of our economy — industries, transport

and other productive areas.

Considering the country's high oil import bill, accounting for about 60 per cent of export earnings, it is essential that we practise economy so that there can be least disturbance in the overall development process.

However, there are certain flaws which seem to have escaped the immediate attention of the Ministry of Water and Energy. We mention two of them here.

First, travellers and transporters coming into Dar es Salaam from other regions are still at a loss as to how they are going to get their fuel.

Secondly, the rationale for insisting that vehicles get petrol only at stations they had registered with suggests that owners do not venture beyond a few metres from the stations.

We think that some of the regulations for petrol rationing are unnecessarily stringent and left like that could only encourage infractions — false declarations, forgeries and other malpractices.

Therefore, it is important that the system be reviewed from time to time on the basis of actual experiences gained in the implementation process.

CSO: 4700/313

UWT SECRETARY DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S GOALS, PROGRESS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Interview with UWT secretary general, Dr. Msimu Hassan, by Malima Shariff, time and place not given]

[Text]

Q: — At your Organisation's General Council meeting held at Bagamoyo in May this year, you resolved, among other things, to review the 1971 Marriage Act. How far have you gone in implementing this?

A: — We had several resolutions at the meeting but there is very little done so far. The most important resolution we thought was that of having the 1971 Marriage Act reviewed.

We expect to send suggestions concerning the Act to the Party soon. The Party will in turn co-ordinate with the Ministry concerned.

We are also working on campaigns to educate women on UWT activities. We are presently working on the Organisation's Development Plan.

The implementations of some of the resolutions has just started and I can not talk much about.

Q: — What plans does your Organisation have in this financial year for the education of women and children?

A: — We have no plans at hand. If we get financial assistance, we intend to conduct seminars for UWT regional and district secretaries and other women groups in the country.

Last year, we were assisted by the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to hold seminars for UWT regional chairmen, women co-operative unions and charitable organisations dealing with women development, for instance Red Cross Society and Young Women Christian Association (YWCA).

On children education, we only run a few day care centres scattered all over the country.

The problem that prevents us from making a substantial contribution in community education is lack of enough funds.

Q: — What is the major problem that hinders UWT growth, especially taking into account the Organisation's Chairman's remark during the Bagamoyo meeting that UWT failed to undertake viable projects for its economic development?

A: — Other than lack of enough funds, the major problem facing our development is shortage of manpower, especially qualified personnel.

The few employees working with UWT are part time workers. They are employed by other institutions. This means that they can go back

to their employers whenever they are re-called.

The Organisation has so far less than 20 permanent employees who are mainly cleaners, messengers and typists. There are no experts.

For example, we have no district secretaries and UWT offices in districts have been closed. We expect the secretaries will be appointed in the near future.

Q: — It was also learnt at Bagamoyo that the morale among UWT members was going down. What are the reasons?

A: — The question of low morale manifests itself in the urban areas where it has been observed that some urban women are not keen on the Organisation's activities.

But morale in rural areas is high. The women are active, co-operative and have confidence in their Organisation.

Why should there be low morale in urban areas? I really don't know. But I do not see why women should fail to come together under their Organisation. How do we prove to the non-members and our society at large that we are able people when we have no confidence in our own Organisation?

Q: — One of UWT's objectives is to attract as many members as possible, what steps are you taking to achieve this?

A: — We are presently engaged in campaigns to educate both rural and urban women on UWT's aims, activities and its importance in development of our nation.

UWT leaders at all levels are visiting women in residential areas and places of work to convince them to join us. It is a bit difficult with urban women but I am convinced that they will gradually be brought into the fold.

We (women) should understand that the organisation provides opportunity for us to express our

views and share ideas on how best we can develop our nation.

Q: — What do you think about dividing your

organisation into two sections; for the juniors (mainly students) and seniors, so that you facilitate your mobilisation work and other activities that would lead to the improvement of UWT and women status in the country?

A: — This would mean unnecessary extra work since the two groups would be women groups. Our task is to educate, mobilise and unite women to a common stand.

It is different, for instance, from the youth organisation where there have the pioneer group and the youth. That organisation is composed of male and female members. Their work of uniting the youth may differ from ours because they are dealing with a heterogeneous group.

If we attempt to divide our organisation, we might create a situation which would impede our development. The two sections or classes may end up challenging each other — leading to several other complications. I think it is not worth doing it.

Q: — Adolescent pregnancies have of late become a big problem among school girls. What part is UWT playing to promote family life education, especially to girls?

A: — UWT has for many years been preaching about the disadvantages of involving oneself in physical contact at an early age, especially when one is still at school. This we have been telling the students in several schools throughout the country.

However, let it be clear that we have been taking a rather passive role in this issue. UWT has only been appealing to students to study hard and forget about physical affairs. We have also been outlining

the benefits of education and marriage life after studies.

Q: — Would you say it is important to educate school girls on precautionary measures against pregnancy?

A: — This is difficult to talk about or even implement as far as I am concerned. This issue depends on society, attitudes of parents and may be the actual techniques of teaching family life education in schools.

Not all parents would like to have their children exposed to this education early. In some societies, the mere mention of this education is considered "evil".

So UWT is appealing to parents, guardians and teachers to educate girls. This nation is in great need of their services. The more education they receive at schools and colleges the brighter the future of our nation.

Q: — What economic projects are you going to undertake in this fiscal year?

A: — This year, we are currently working on long and short term perspective plans for a number of sectors including child welfare and women development. However, I am not in a position to explain the projects because the plan is being worked out.

However, we face several problems in the undertaking of our economic projects because we have no capital and experts. And in most cases we do not drain in profits from various projects we have been undertaking, such as sewing table clothes, bedsheets and running small farms. That is why the subsidy we receive from the government has been increasing every year.

Q: — Has the Party approved your new organisational structure

which was suggested at the 1980 General-Council meeting as the best way for efficiency?

A: — Not yet. We have so far forwarded our recommendations to the Party for a re-consideration. We are convinced that the new structure is good and relevant to our present day requirements.

The new structure proposes the establishment of five departments - defence and security, foreign affairs, information and publicity; research, regional affairs, economic affairs and planning, auditing, finance; and finally one for the promotion of the rights of women affairs and children.

These departments will assist the Secretary-General. Similar department would be established at regional and district level. There would be committees under the departments that would be assisting in the implementation and planning work.

The new structure, if approved will enable us recruit the required personnel and thereby alleviate the current manpower shortage the organisation is experiencing.

Q: — Besides your role in promotion of the status of the Tanzanian women, what have you done or are you doing to assist women in non-liberated African countries such as Namibia and South Africa?

A: — Since its establishment in 1978 as a CCM mass organisation UWT has given humanitarian assistance to the South African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia. Last year UWT sent clothes to the liberation movements.

However, we still feel that we are duty-bound to give morale and material support to our fellow women who are living in unfavourable political, economic and social conditions.

Q: — There is a myth prevailing that UWT is an organisation of a certain class of women, mainly the aged. What is your comment?

A: — These are totally unfounded allegations. UWT is for all women, CCM or non-CCM members.

The history of the organisation justifies its existence. The organisation is a union of two women organisations on the Mainland and the Isles.

The two organisations were operating during colonial times by mobilising women to spearhead the independence struggle. Their composition at these great times was of course that of grown-up women.

But this does not mean that our young ladies are denied the chance to join in. The entry fee is 50/- and membership fee is 3/-. After all young women are most needed to assist their mothers run the organization.

Q: — Tanzania is presently engaged in reconstructing her ailing economy. With a women population of over 50 per cent of the 17 million people, how much will UWT contribute to ensure that this population majority participates in the struggle.

A: — During the education campaigns for members conducted by UWT, the leaders who will be visiting women in rural areas and places of work will be stressing and appealing for hard work.

Although our projects have not recorded good results, we will do our best to encourage women to exert more efforts in increasing production. After all, it is clear that women have been hard workers especially in the agricultural sector.

Q: — Next year, the Party and its mass organisations will elect leaders in its first elections since CCM was born some five years ago. What is your call to your fellow women?

A: — Party and Government leaders are both men and women. I understand that our Party mass organisations have both male and female membership and leadership except for UWT — the women organisation.

My only request is to fellow women to come out and contest for leadership elections. I also appeal to the public to elect good and diligent leaders. Election of leaders should not be based

PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PROBE SUDECO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has appointed a four-member Parliamentary sub-committee to probe operations of the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) and establish avoidable costs likely to have prompted the recent sugar price increase.

The decision, originally suggested by Premier Cleopa Msuya in Parliament yesterday, ended a spirited debate on a private member's motion asking the Government to reconsider the new sugar price and reduce it for the benefit of consumers.

National MP Lucy Lameck, who tabled the motion on Monday afternoon, accepted the Government offer and consequently withdrew the motion from the House to await a report by the sub-committee.

The Speaker, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, announced that the sub-committee would hold its first meeting in Dar es Salaam this morning. It comprises Ndugu Guntram Itatiro (Mahenge), Anna Makinda (National) Austin Kapele Shaba (Mtwara Urban) and Ndugu A.S. Kwilana (Mawwa).

Ndugu Msuya, who is also Leader of Government Business, assured Parliament that if the sub-committee established alternative means of meeting production costs,

the Government would not hesitate to review sugar price.

He said the sub-committee, which should present its report to the next Parliamentary session this October, could also recommend ways of increasing efficiency in the sugar industry.

He said the Ministry of Agriculture and SUDECO would make available to the sub-committee all information on sugar production and distribution.

The Prime Minister also announced that the Government had completed investigations regarding spoilt sugar at SUDECO's Dar es Salaam godowns. He added that a statement on measures to be taken against those responsible would be made in a week's time.

"It is clear from the investigations that the situation was partly caused by weaknesses and sins (within SUDECO)", he told the House.

He said the private member's motion was well prepared and confessed that the Government had failed to give, promptly, an elaborate explanation on the spoilt sugar which, he added, had aroused public interest.

Ndugu Msuya praised the press for revealing the sugar affair and Members of Parliament who followed it up keenly. The Government, he added, would take

seriously such tips on the operations of public institutions.

But he pointed out that it would take some time before the Government verified and acted on such reports and improve the situation.

He told the House that it was difficult for the Government to gather adequate information on weak public institutions because such information was given by the respective management.

He warned that the Government would not defend loss-making institutions and added that losses said by MPs to have been incurred by SUDECO would be investigated and appropriate measures taken.

Presenting the motion on Monday, Ndugu Lameck told the House that the new price announced on July 9 contradicted government pricing policy and that it had been received with shock by consumers.

The government policy required that prices commodities produced with local

raw materials should be reviewed once annually and imported ones twice a year, she pointed out.

She explained that the price of sugar the commodity mostly used by children, sick people and the aged, was raised on June 22, 1979; January 14, 1980 (seven months later); August 11, 1980 (seven months) and July 9, 1981 after eleven months.

She said the new price was announced in the wake of public complaints against spoilage of thousands of kilogrammes of sugar at SUDECO's Dar es Salaam godowns.

She pointed out that the recent price review was not intended to raise government revenue and neither was it directed to increase subsidy to the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

The increase, she said, was aimed at meeting increased costs of production. The factory price of sugar had risen from 3,410/- per tonne to 4,700/-, she added.

CSO: 4700/313

RASHIDI KAWAWA URGES PARTY TO TRAIN OWN CADRES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Excerpt]

THE Party has been urged to train its own cadres who would spearhead the struggle towards Socialism and Self-Reliance.

The Chairman of the Central Committee's Standing Committee for Party Affairs, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, told a panel discussion at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College yesterday that the conditions in the country were now ripe for the development cadres.

These, he said, would be depended upon in defending and propagating the Party ideology.

Ndugu Kawawa, who is also the Party college's Executive Committee Chairman, was participating in the panel arranged as a part of the celebrations marking 20 years of the founding of Kivukoni.

The celebrations come to the climax today with Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere's address.

He said the question of training Party cadres was first raised in 1967, but it was decided that it was too premature for the Party to move in that direction.

The Party has so far been training "potential cadres" all through the twenty years of the college, he said.

Ndugu Kawawa said that there was need for the Party to start choosing as its leaders, people who were first and foremost committed to the Party ideology.

"The current intrigues and manoeuvres by enemies of our policy bent on distracting us from our policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance call for the existence of Party cadres", he said.

The task of training Party cadres, he added, will have to be undertaken by institutions like the Kivukoni Ideological College and its zonal colleges.

CSO: 4700/313

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION, LIBERATION STRUGGLE SUPPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81, p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

HUNGARY has reiterated her support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the struggle for a new economic order waged by developing countries.

Speaking to the *Daily News* yesterday, the outgoing Hungarian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Gyula Baranyi said his country fully supported the OAU stand on South Africa and Namibia questions "and we will continue to do so."

He explained that Hungary was also fully behind the solution to the Namibian struggle as prescribed by the

UN Security Council resolution number 345.

Ndugu Baranyi who leaves for home today after staying in the country for five years consecutively said his country supported the struggle for a new economic order, although it differed in some areas.

The Ambassador said that co-operation between Tanzania and Hungary had now started bearing fruits, particularly with the establishment of the Hungarian financed 56 million/- high mechanised lamp factory in Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/313

EGYPTIAN COMPANY SEEKS TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

AN Egyptian import-export company, 'El Nasr' with a branch office in Dar es Salaam since 1965 is seeking to promote business links between Egypt and Tanzania, the company's chairman Mr. Moustafa Hanno said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Mr. Hanno, who arrived in the country yesterday said trade links between the two countries had not been adequate in the past.

He said that El Nasr was attempting to increase the volume of trade between the two countries as there was great potentiality for trading in agricultural and industrial produce.

'I am here to see what can be done to increase the business prospects between the two countries', he said.

The Egyptian foreign trade company with 23 branches in Africa, aims at promoting trade relationships between the contracting countries for mutual benefit of these countries and Egypt.

Some of the Tanzanian exports handled by the company include coffee, wattle extract, hides and skins, sim sim seeds, cocoa beans, castor seeds, tea and sisal.

Goods imported from Egypt include aluminium, slabs and ingots, textiles and medicaments.

While here for two days, Mr. Hanno will hold consultations with the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, the Commissioner of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Trade, Ndugu Abbas, the Director of the Board of External Trade, Ndugu M. Mwandoro, the General Manager of the General Agricultural Exports Corporation (GAPEX), Ndugu S. Muro and the Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce Association Director, Ndugu Lupembe.

Mr. Hanno has also visited Zambia, Uganda and Kenya for similar negotiations.

CSO: 4700/313

NEW SORGHUM, MILLET PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has announced new producer prices of sorghum and millet for Lindi and Mtwara regions and paddy for Same District.

In a special statement distributed to Members of Parliament on Monday afternoon by the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, sorghum and millet would now fetch 1/60 a kilogramme instead of 1/30 for Lindi and Mtwara regions.

The price of paddy in Same District will be 3/- a kilogramme instead of the 2/50 announced earlier.

Ndugu Mungai said the new prices would be effective during the season beginning June, 1982, and ending May 1983. •

He explained that Lindi and Mtwara region were not included in the category of regions with a shortage of rainfall, when the new prices were announced on July 8.

The prices were announced a day after Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere had explained the new producer price mechanism in which the prices of food crops would differ from one area to the other.

The idea is to encourage peasants to grow more in areas where certain crops did best.

Ndugu Mungai said Same District was not included in the traditional paddy growing areas while in fact it was within the Mkomazi Valley extending from Tanga Region.

CSO: 4700/313

PHASE ONE OF MOROGORO-DODOMO HIGHWAY TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR'S END

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Rajabul]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of the Morogoro-Dodoma Highway is now in full swing and phase one, covering 100 kilometres of the project, will be ready by the end of December this year. The whole project is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

The multi-million project, undertaken jointly by Tanzania's Ministry of Works, ECISA company of Brazil and the Nairobi-based John Burrow and Partners (International) is also expected to provide permanent wells and dams to minimise the water problem now faced by peasants living along the 260-kilometres route.

This was said over the weekend by Project Manager Ricardo Augusto Soares when speaking to a group of Tanzanian Parliamentarians at Dumila Camp, 65 kilometres from Morogoro.

The MPs had gone there to inspect the road project, which was officially inaugurated by President Nyerere on August 28 last year.

ECISA (Engenharia Comercio E Industria SA) are the executing contractors

while John Burrow are the consulting engineers supervising the construction of the road to ensure that the work undertaken complies with the standards approved by the Road Department of the Ministry of Works.

The road is being built in four phases. Phase One, expected to be completed this December, has started at Kiegea, some 100 kilometres from Morogoro town and will continue up to Mianana, Dodoma, about 200 kilometres from Morogoro town.

Phase Two covers a stretch between Dumila and Morogoro town. This part is expected to be completed next June.

Phases Three and Four cover the remaining small portions between Dumila and Kiegea and between Mianana and Dodoma respectively. These should be ready by December next year.

During the contract period, which began in June last year, the contractors will have to move five and a half million cubic metres of

earth, 250,000 cubic metres of rock, lay 23,000 metres of culverts, place and compact one and a half million cubic metres of gravel, spread six and a half million litres of bitumen and cover it with 10,000 cubic metres of roadstone.

In addition, they will be required to construct large bridges over Wami and Mkundi rivers as well as smaller bridges over existing stream crossings.

All this task is to be accomplished by December next year. And project Manager Soares promised: "We'll build a high quality road within the prescribed time limit". Everything was on schedule, he told the MPs.

The earthworks are now between km 100 and km 160 with the target of arriving at km 200 by the end of next month. (The kilometres indicate the distance from Morogoro).

The paving, with its several layers (sub-base, base and bituminous surface treatment) are continuing between km 100 and km 120 with the intention of arriving at km 200 in December, this year.

Of the 69 box culverts planned in the project, eight are complete and four are undergoing finishing touches. Six pipe culverts are also nearing completion.

Regarding the four bridges of the project, the contractors are now preparing the piles which will then undergo strength tests with special test piles designed for this purpose.

Of the asphalt to be laid during the construction of the road, 60 per cent is already stocked in the ware houses at the camps along the route.

Mr. Soares of ECISA told the MPs that the greatest obstacle encountered during the execution of the works was the small number of superficial water springs, which forced them to fetch water from long distances to the construction site. The total volume of water to be used during the construction of the road was over one million cubic metres, he said.

He added, however, that with the intention of increasing the number of water sources and reducing the distances, making them compatible with the capacity of the water tankers, the contractors were now undertaking a programme of hydro-geological mapping along the route and drilling deeper wells (450ft) in which subterranean water beds

may be found in levels and volumes that are feasible for pumping.

The other alternative, according to Mr. Soares, was the construction of several dikes to capture superficial waters originating from the just ended rains.

Mr. Soares pointed out to the MPs that these solutions would eventually benefit the neighbouring population, considering that these pools would be left intact after completion of the project.

In addition to this, the hydrogeological mapping of large areas along the road would add to the permanent data to be incorporated in the technical archives of government bodies.

Mr. Soares was hopeful that the permanent wells and dams would stimulate growth of villages and towns along this semi-arid stretch, especially between Gairo in Kilosa District and the new capital of Dodoma.

The MPs, who had arrived at Dumila from Dar es Salaam on Saturday evening, spent on the whole of Sunday inspecting the road works in both Kilosa and Mpwapwa districts. They were accompanied by Works Minister Sam Sitta, the MP for Urambo District.

CSO: 4700/313

PHOSPHATE MINES' LAUNCHING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

THE foundation stone for the Minjingu phosphate mines is to be laid next month to officially mark the launching of the project in Hanang District, Arusha, but production will start in 1983.

The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu John Malecela could not say when exactly the foundation stone would be laid but said structural construction started in March this year.

The Minjingu deposits discovered more than 20 years ago have phosphate reserves to last for 15 years if exploited at the rate of 100,000 tons per year.

The phosphates are expected to save for the country more than 40m/- in imports of the ore that is obtained from the Middle East countries.

The exploitation being carried out by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) with Kone corporation of Finland is expected to cost 213m/-. The Finnish government is to meet over half this investment.

CSO: 4700/313

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION--Oil prospecting has now been extended to the Ruvu River valley in the Coast Region, the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, told the National Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question from Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga), who sought advances in the exploration venture, money spent on it and if any other areas--besides Songo Songo--had been identified as potential sources of oil and gas. Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said by the end of last year, about 207 m/- had been spent on the venture, adding that some areas along the coast, including Mafia Island and the Ruvu Valley, were potential sources. Drilling would begin soon at Kimbiji, he said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

FOOD PRICE INDEX'S INCREASE--There has been a noticeable increase in the retail price index of food, drink and tobacco consumed by wage earners in Dar es Salaam from May to June this year. A report issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Dar es Salaam over the weekend said there was a 2.8 percent increase in the retail price index of food and a 9.3 percent increase for drink and tobacco during the period. It attributed the rise in the food group index to increase in prices of beans, fish, tomatoes, spinach and coconuts. The rise in the drink and tobacco group was attributed to the increase in prices of cigarettes. Retail price index for other groups including fuel and soap, clothing and household ware remained the same during the period. The report explained that total retail price index for June 1981 was 659.6, recording a rise of 2.5 percent compared with May 1981 index and a rise of 29.8 percent with that of the same month in the previous year. June 1980 [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 81 p 3]

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN 1983-1984--The Government will next year finalise preparations for a national agricultural census to determine the amount of land under cultivation and the country's livestock population. The census will be conducted in 1983/84. The Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the census would also reveal acreage productivity, average farm holding per farmer and the average number of animals kept by one family. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 81 p 1]

IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Some 80,000 hectares in the Rufiji Basin is suitable for irrigation, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, told the National Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question from Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga) who had sought the government's efforts in exploiting river valleys. Ndugu Mungai said a pilot project covering some 250 hectares would initially be established at Ndundu. Ikwiriri (Rufiji District) before exploitation of the 80,000 hectares was undertaken. He added that 17,000 hectares are under cane irrigation in Kilombero valley, and implementation of projects in Mngeta and Lumemo valleys was expected to start in the present financial year with assistance from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The Minister further said that studies on Usangu valley were planned to begin during this financial year, and designs for Mgongola, Mwamapuli and Mvumi projects in Wai valley were underway. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/313

PARTICIPATION IN SADCC WOULD MEET WITH RESERVATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Salisbury--Zaire has expressed an interest in joining the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The Zairian ambassador in Maputo, Tokwaulu Batale, stated this last Monday in Salisbury, where he is following the proceedings of the SADCC summit held in this city. Batale noted that a request in this respect had been recently addressed to the 9 members of the conference (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) through diplomatic channels.

Zaire believes that it is justified in its wish to enter the SADCC because the southern area of the Shaba is located in Southern African territory.

Meanwhile, Zaire's membership in this organism is liable to meet with reservations on the part of member countries, particularly in view of divergent economic interests.

In the course of the SADCC summit, which once again was aimed at orchestrating efforts toward the economic development of member countries, thus lessening their dependence on South Africa and other industrialized countries, the issue was brought up by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

A conference spokesman indicated, however, that the question was not discussed in depth during the proceedings of the conference because of the lack of a secretariat, the establishment of which is one of the decisions made during the Salisbury meetings.

According to the terms of a decree recently published in Zaire by the Ministry of Economy and Industry, fuel prices registered an increase, it was learned in the Zairian capital.

The AFP reported that the price of 1 liter of gasoline (super and regular) went from 4 zaires (about 36 kwanzas) to 5.50 zaires, while a liter of oil and gasoil will now cost 2.50 zaires as against the former price of 1.50 and 2.80 zaires instead of 1.20 respectively.

CSO: 4728/87

KAUNDA DISMISSES AGRICULTURE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has sacked Agriculture and Water Development permanent secretary Mr Andrew Hamaamba.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima confirmed this yesterday but declined to give reasons for the action.

Mr Hamaamba's last working day at the ministry was last Wednesday when under-secretary in the ministry Mr Francis Kateya was asked to act as permanent secretary.

According to informed sources, Mr Kateya was asked to act as permanent secretary through a telephone call by deputy secretary to the Cabinet Mr Aldridge Adamson.

In declining to disclose reasons why the President has sacked Mr Hamaamba Mr Willima said:

"The duty of appointing and relieving officers at higher levels from that of permanent secretary is the prerogative of the President."

Mr Kateya was made acting permanent secretary as an administrative convenience until the President appoints Mr Hamaamba's successor.

Mr Hamaamba mainly served in agricultural-oriented institutions. He was Natural Resources Development College principal before he became director of agriculture of the defunct Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

In 1979 he was appointed permanent secretary in the

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources before moving to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development in the same capacity.

Last Saturday President Kaunda sacked Minister for National Commission for Development Planning Mr Joshua Lumina.

Explaining Mr Lumina's sacking a State House spokesman said this followed serious allegations made against Mr Lumina adding:

"The matter has now been referred to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Mr Lumina was recently accused of being involved in the torture of Mr Otten Kambole, a headman in Mwanachingwala's area. Mazabuka, who was accused of stealing cattle.

The former minister has since denied any involvement in the torture of the headman. ● Mr Willima lashed out at people who cling to jobs in the Civil Service even after reaching retirement age.

Such people blocked the way of upcoming young men.

Mr Willima, who has only a year to go before he retires, said this yesterday in an interview at his Tall Trees farm on the Great East Road.

He said although he was expressing a personal opinion, he felt the list of people who

had reached retirement age but still clung to their jobs in the Civil Service had grown long.

Some officers over stayed in the civil service by saying they were not yet ready for retirement.

"They will say no please I am not yet ready. But if they are not ready, who is supposed to prepare for them? The retiring authorities?" he asked.

Mr Willima said since appointments in the Civil Service were limited, a person who was not prepared for retirement was re-appointed — "frustrating the whole chain of the proposed appointments".

"I don't know why we should be scared of retirement when in fact the retirement certificate will only mention of 'the excellent service, wonderful contribution, good work and so on without mentioning anything wrong we may have done.'"

Asked what he was doing about people who over stayed in the Civil Service, he said this was not his area and referred the matter to "relevant" authorities.

Asked whether some people over stayed in the interest of the country, he said while it might be true in some cases, this could not be true of "the clerical set up".

KAUNDA'S 'DIRECT INTERVENTION' TO START DELAYED SUGAR SCHEME

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE delayed multi-million Kwacha small growers sugar scheme at Mazabuka will finally take-off the ground after President Kaunda's direct intervention.

State House has directed that there should be no more delays in allocating the land required to carry out the project which needs nearly 4,000 hectares.

Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) regional controller Mr James Tuckett said in an interview the original estimate of K17 million for the scheme would be revised since delays had caused costs to rise.

The CDC is the major financier for the scheme which is also being backed by the African Development Bank (ADB), the Development Bank of Zambia and Barclays Bank.

Intervened

State House intervened after a bureaucratic wrangle between the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for the past three years.

Of the 4,000 hectares, 2,000 would be used for growing

sugar cane and the rest for mixed farming by small Zambian farmers.

Mr Tuckett said former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Andrew Haamamba had written to the CDC asking the organisation to go ahead with the scheme since President Kaunda had directed that the required land be allocated.

He was informed State House had also directed Cabinet Office to prepare the relevant Gazette notice announcing the amount of land acquired and allocated to the scheme.

It is understood that legal complications contributed to the delays in allocating the land. The scheme has been on the drawing board for the past three years.

Mr Tuckett welcomed President Kaunda's action and everything possible would be done to start the project.

The decision to refer the matter to the President was taken last month when the two ministries involved seemed unable to solve the problem.

The sugar scheme will be sited south of Nakambala and will start with 300 small scale Zambian farmers. It will be the first sugar settlement scheme in Zambia, although the CDC has introduced similar ventures in other countries like Malawi, Swaziland and Nigeria.

Meanwhile, Mr Tuckett has disclosed that there have been delays in appointing a Zambian chairman for the scheme's board of directors and this was also hampering progress.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila announced in April that he would appoint the chairman, but the minister has since been reluctant to discuss the issue.

KAUNDA DENOUNCES INCREASE IN ILLEGAL STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

A TOTAL of 205,681 man days have been lost in wildcat strikes, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the impact of these illegal work stoppages on the economy has been disastrous.

In his address to the nation yesterday Dr Kaunda said since independence there have only been two legal strikes.

In 1979, there were 44 illegal strikes involving 10,846 workers and in 1980 the number of strikes more than doubled involving 21,921 workers.

"This year there have been no less than 84 illegal strikes involving 46,399 workers", he said.

In all these wildcat strikes, a total of 205,681 man days were lost.

He expressed concern over the strikes which tended to be violent.

"They have become a threat to law and order."

The Party had established various organs through which people were free to suggest changes to its policies.

The main objective of the Party was to improve the quality of life of peasants and workers.

"We are truly concerned about the welfare of the miner on the Copperbelt, the factory worker in Lusaka, the peasant in Kalaba and everywhere.

"Despite this, we cannot allow workers to behave in any way they like and resort to vandalism.

"We cannot allow them to stop work whenever they like even if they have no legitimate grievance. If we did this there would be confusion, disorder and chaos" he said.

It was for this reason that he had often appealed to unionists to educate their mem-

bers on procedures in the Industrial Relations Act.

Without order, there would be no peace and no development. "We will then be worse off and not better off," he said.

"Some of you listening to me will have learnt, with as much dismay as I did, that in Kitwe even our national flag — a symbol of our nationhood — was torn.

"This was done by striking miners at the instigation of labour leaders."

Dr Kaunda said he was as concerned as everyone else about the country's economic problems.

"I know hardship we are all going through because of shortages of essential goods.

"But I do not believe that you can improve the situation through illegal strikes as our enemies would have you believe. In fact, these wildcat strikes aggravate the situation."

CSO: 4700/314

KAUNDA'S PRAISE OF EEC

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has praised the European parliamentary mission of the European Economic Community (EEC) for its concern regarding the political situation in the southern African region.

Speaking when Mr Niels Jorgen Haagerup and Mr Ulrich Irmer called on him at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda observed that the European parliament had shown great interest in the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

The President said the

establishment of the European parliament was significant towards the establishment of world peace.

Dr Kaunda noted that the European parliament was held in high esteem because of its good work and hoped other countries would do the same.

"Your visit is very important because it shows clear concern about developments taking place in this part of the world," Dr Kaunda told the two-man delegation led by EEC Lusaka-based official, Mr Johann Wallner.

CSO: 4700/314

KAUNDA SAYS MILITARY SHOULD HOLD JOINT EXERCISES WITH TANZANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN and Tanzanian military forces should carry out joint exercises to cooperate fully in defence and security, President Kaunda said yesterday.

And he admitted in Lusaka that the two neighbouring countries had not achieved much to promote science and technology because they had not worked together in the past.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when he hosted a luncheon for a five-man delegation from Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi at State House. The team is led by Mr Pius Msekwa, who is member of the national executive committee.

The President said the field of defence and security had mainly been the concern of the two presidents of Zambia and Tanzania. Such cooperation was not enough until a protracted programme was worked out to bring military forces closer.

He said a few days before he flew to Salisbury to attend a summit on the Southern

African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) he had tried to contact President Julius Nyerere for talks but this was not possible.

Top on the agenda of the proposed talks was the need to revive bilateral meetings between him and the Tanzanian leader as was the case before.

"I have this (bilateral meetings) in mind. There are a lot of things we should talk about. Your coming here gives you the opportunity to see for yourselves how our Party works."

He recalled that the relations between Tanzania and Zambia were like Siamese twins which dated back to the pre-independence era when they used the same system to fight for freedom.

After independence UNIP and Chama Cha Mapinduzi stood together in supporting the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and he hoped they would continue until Namibia was freed.

The two nations had appreciated their policies of economic independence and that none of them could meet the expectations of the people

without involving them at grassroots level.

"Our two programmes are socialist and we are both fighting against exploitative capital and its offshoots of colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racialism and apartheid," he said.

The development programmes of the two states were geared to root out poverty and its offshoots of hunger, crime, disease and exploitation of man by man.

The President said the name "Julius Kamberage" was great in the history of Africa because Dr Nyerere stood by his principles — the development of Tanzania which had become a reality through the unification of the Tanganyika mainland and Zanzibar.

"We are talking about pan-Africanism as a great force and this cannot come about by talking but through action. You brothers have already demonstrated the idea of pan-Africanism."

Mr Msekwa thanked President Kaunda for the warm reception accorded him and his delegation. He was happy the two parties had a similar approach towards serving man.

MUGABE: 'ZIMBABWE WOULD JOIN NATION IN 'BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday that socialism is not charity and emphasised the need for hard work to boost production.

People in Africa had tended to think and act as if socialism meant nothing more than distribution or redistribution of wealth without making efforts at increasing output.

"But we cannot have distribution without production," Mr Mugabe said when he officially opened the 55th Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka.

"So while we are and must be concerned about social justice, we must also be mindful of social production and our role in it."

While the producers of wealth — the workers — should enjoy the fruit of their labour in full it was equally important that workers should also aim at full production.

"Today we must simply insist that he who does not work, neither shall he eat," Mr Mugabe declared.

For that reason Zimbabwe would join Zambia in the "battle for production" aimed

at uplifting the living standards of the people in the two countries.

Mr Mugabe, who arrived in Lusaka yesterday at the invitation of President Kaunda to open the show, said socialism was not charity and the ideology conceived man as the active agent for his own development.

Life

"Through his labour man enriches and improves his life and that is why in efforts to establish a humane and egalitarian society of the future we insist on hard work."

Referring to the show, Mr Mugabe said the occasion had afforded him a chance to view the accomplishments which the people of Zambia had made since Independence in agriculture, industry and commerce.

He congratulated Dr Kaunda under whose leadership such advances had been made. Zimbabwe as a late-comer to the circle of Independent states had important lessons to learn from Zambia in the consolidation of her national independence.

"We cannot forget that our armed struggle was initiated, planned and launched from Zambian soil.

"Zimbabwe's independence has also enhanced Zambia's freedom."

And Zimbabwe's freedom had also freed Zambia from the incessant threats and criminal attacks by the former Smith regime.

"In place of the state of war and the atmosphere of hostility between free Zambia and colonised Zimbabwe, we now have a free Zimbabwe and an atmosphere of peace and friendship between our two countries and peoples."

The Zimbabwean leader was happy to be back in Zambia which he described as another home not only for him, but thousands of other Zimbabweans as well.

As one who had once lived in Zambia for many years he cherished many deep and happy memories.

He would continue to feel indebted to Zambia for the many important experiences and lessons he had derived during the course of his stay in the country when he was a teacher at Chalimbana.

Zambia and Zimbabwe were partners in development. He noted that the two countries were both members of the Southern African Development Cooperating Conference (SADCC) together with seven other countries in the region.

Benefit

"SADCC is, for us, a mechanism of harnessing our resources and rationally ex-

ploiting them on a regional basis for the benefit of all our people. We seek in SADCC to harmonise our perspectives and coordinate our initiatives in the field of development".

Coordination and cooperation in various activities would become the key concept of relations among the members of SADCC in their efforts to become economically strong.

"We must not allow common efforts towards these goals to be derailed or neutralised by the enemies of African freedom and unity".

"South Africa's, abortive and unmourned constellation of states, in which the apartheid republic saw itself as the leading star around which the rest of us moved was an attempt to prevent our efforts to regional cooperation".

Mr Mugabe condemned South Africa's unprovoked military attacks against neighbouring states such as Zambia and Angola.

PRIME MINISTER WARNS SOUTHERN PROVINCE CATTLE RUSTLERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE days of cattle rustlers in Southern Province are numbered, Prime Minister Mundia has said.

The Government is working out stringent measures under which rustlers would not escape.

Mr Mundia was speaking when he opened the 17th provincial agricultural show at Monze yesterday.

He announced that plans were at an advanced stage to reorganise the extension service into a "formidable" national one in an effort to boost agricultural production.

Cattle rustling had become a serious problem particularly to farmers along the line of rail. He warned rustlers that under the new measures which the

Government was working out they would have "no chance."

"I would like to warn cattle rustlers and their collaborators that their days

are numbered.

"Police, ward officials and villagers must fight this disease collectively and continuously."

He would ask provincial agricultural officers to consider the introduction of cattle brands and see whether they could curb stockthefts.

Southern division deputy police commanding officer Mr John Hamunyanga said the anti-stock theft operations were bearing fruit.

Although few people were arrested for stocktheft, a large number of cattle had been recovered since the operations started.

Yesterday the police in Mazabuka recovered 47 heads of cattle in Chief Sianjalika's area.

He appealed to cattle owners who have lost animals to go to Mazabuka police station to identify their livestock.

CSO: 4700/325

MINISTER ANNOUNCES 'IMMINENT' DISCOVERY OF MAJOR COALBELT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE discovery of a major coalbelt — an important energy mineral — is imminent near the Kafue National Park, Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna disclosed yesterday.

The Geological Survey Department is currently engaged in the coal programme to the west of Kafue National Park.

Mr Mumbuna said this project could eventually lead to the discovery of a major coal belt stretching from Lalafuta in the north of Machili in the south with a westerly extension running to several kilometres.

The minister has invited West Germany, through Saarberg Interplan, to probe the potential for coal which is becoming an important energy mineral with a future running into the next few centuries.

Zambia, he said, has the mineral as well as political endowment but needs both financial and personnel means.

He said this last night during a dinner at a Lusaka hotel hosted for chairman of the board of directors of Saarberg Interplan Mr J. Ertle.

Saarberg Interplan conducted the first ever radiometric survey which was inaugurated by President Kaunda last year and has obtained licence to prospect for uranium after signing agreements with the Prescribed Minerals and Materials Commission.

Mr Mumbuna urged Saarberg to widen its horizon and join hands with Ministry of Mines' technical department to probe the potential for coal.

It could not be denied that the European Economic Community (EEC) countries are currently importing coal from South Africa and Australia, he said.

"Surely we too are a potential source. You have initiated a beginning with us in search for uranium and it is not logical but mutually advantageous that this be extended to other minerals especially coal and perhaps later iron."

Decentralisation of industrial centres would augur well for sustained growth.

"Germany as one of the major industrial nations should take the lead.

"You should not be content with only looking for essential raw materials but also encouraging and fostering local industries. The best time to begin is now and with coal."

He urged Mr Ertle to make Zambia Saarberg's centre for its resource-based industries and investment.

Showpiece

Zambia, he said, has a stable environment and constitutes the hub of Central Africa and Southern Africa.

"Given the time and assistance Zambia could easily become the showpiece industrial nation of the Third World and that through the confidence of companies such as yours."

"You must put your roots in Zambia, invest in the country, recruit and train local personnel and encourage diversification not only in search for minerals but also in the processing of local raw materials into finished and value-added products locally."

The minister said it is his ardent hope that Saarberg will in due course undertake not only prospecting and exploration, but also mining in energy minerals such as coal and possibly hydrocarbon and industrial raw materials.

The minister noted that during his visit to Saarb Rucken in 1979, he was shown the operations of Saarbert Interplan in the field of coal mining and technology.

The visit of Mr Ertle to Zambia, he said, was most welcome as it gives confidence to his officials working in the country.

Zambia, he added, is a treasure house of minerals with plenty of clues as to where and how one should look for the treasure.

But unfortunately the nation is currently lacking in finance and manpower to undertake this rewarding adventure on its own.

Zambia is to become the centre of Saarberg Interplan's Southern African operations.

This was agreed yesterday after discussions between the Saarberg management team headed by Mr Ertle and ministry officials led by Mr Mumbuna.

CSO: 4700/325

MINISTER ASKS ISRAEL, RSA TO STOP BACKING FORCES OF REACTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma yesterday warned in Lusaka that super-powers were making serious attempts to force major political realignment among the non-aligned countries.

"These attempts and pressures take various forms, and so is the price that must be paid in the surrender to them," he said.

On such form is military aid and the offer of bases in return for it.

The minister said this on the occasion marking the 29th anniversary of the July 23rd Egyptian revolution.

"We must fight and ward off these attempts and pressures. We must not permit the dilution of our commitment to the non-aligned movement."

Founder members like Egypt have a particularly heavy responsibility to protect and strengthen the movement.

Prof Goma said Zambia like Egypt had consistently supported and continued to support the liberation struggle and movements in Southern Africa and in the Middle East.

Confront

In Southern Africa and in the Middle East, "we confront the issues and problems of peace, human rights, aggression, illegal occupation of other people's lands and racism in their most glaring state."

● Others are: The savage repression of Africans and denial of their fundamental freedoms under the abominable apartheid system in South Africa;

The continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the negative stance towards Namibia's independence taken by the racist regime;

The aggression being committed against the Arab peoples and the illegal occupation of their lands and the denial of homeland for Palestinians at the hands of Israel.

"All these constitute some of the most drastic forms of violation of human rights

and unmistakable dangers to international peace and security."

It was clear that South Africa and Israel received support from abroad which had enabled the two countries to build up their growing military power and machinery of subjugation and aggression.

The minister called on those countries and powers concerned to stop supporting forces of reaction so that peace, human dignity, justice freedom and the right to self-determination, national independence and national homeland can be secured in the Middle East and Southern Africa.

Prof Goma praised Egypt for its role in the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the non-aligned movement.

Both the OAU and the non-aligned movement have played crucial roles in world affairs.

Egyptian ambassador to Zambia Mr Emad El Kadi said Cairo supported the non-aligned movement which was set up to protect the vital interests of the Third World countries against the rivalries of super powers.

MINISTER SAYS ROMANIA TO BUY WIDE RANGE OF GOODS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

ROMANIA is to buy a wide range of Zambian goods following talks on trade held by officials from the two countries in Lusaka recently.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by the Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa.

The Zambian team at the recent talks in the capital was led by Mr Subulwa, while the Romanian delegation was headed by that country's first deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, Mr Ion Nicolae.

Mr Subulwa could however not say how much Zambia expected to earn in foreign exchange as a result of exporting the goods to Romania. He explained that officials from the two countries were still working out costs.

Mr Subulwa said that part of the Romanian delegation, which accompanied Mr Nicolae for the talks was still in Zambia to conclude the deals as well as identify more items their country wanted to buy from here.

Mr Nicolae left Zambia last week.

Mr Subulwa said that some of the goods the Romanians want to buy from Zambia include treated hides, cotton, copper wates and zinc.

The Minister of State

also said that goods purchased by Zambia from Romania under a K8.7 million barter agreement would start arriving in the country shortly.

Zambia bought the goods when a delegation led by Mr Subulwa visited Romania and Bulgaria earlier this year.

The items coming from Romania include raw materials to feed manufacturing industries, spare parts for motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals.

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS BORROWING FROM IMF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

MINISTER of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has defended Zambia's borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), saying the money will be used to further the country's socialist goal.

Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview programme, Mr Musokotwane said because Zambia had borrowed from the IMF, it did not mean it was about to become a capitalist state.

The money the country borrowed would be used in compliance with its socialist goals.

The IMF had not imposed conditions that would force Zambia turn capitalist but had lent the country money after genuine negotiations.

But he admitted the IMF had in the past caused problems for socialist countries. This however would not be the case to Zambia as authorities agreed only to its conditions in line with the country's socialist policies.

On the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), the minister said the organisation grouping eight independent Southern African states and Tanzania would borrow money from outside to finance its development projects.

He dispelled fears that the organisation, whose chief aim is to break South African economic dominance in the region, would fall under the control of international lending institutions. SADCC would invest in areas that would ensure the loans were paid back.

It would be unrealistic to expect some member countries of SADCC, including Zambia, to impose sanctions on South Africa as this would cause severe strains on their economies. — Zana.

YOUTH MINISTRY TO USE ZNS PERSONNEL, FACILITIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Youth and Sports will soon start utilising the Zambia National Service (ZNS) personnel and facilities in youth development activities, the Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The Minister told an extra-ordinary meeting of the National Development Council that the coming of ZNS to his ministry was quite a blessing.

"I am saying this because ZNS seems to have qualified staff who would help in all the skills we intend to introduce in our skills centres and their equipment would also help a lot in the construction of these centres," he said.

It was his intention to ensure that ZNS agriculturists were put at the disposal of all youth organisations who might require their services.

"We intend to assist all the organisations because we realise that the problem of youth unemployment is so enormous

that it cannot be solved by my ministry alone with its limited financial and human resources.

"But if we share the little we have with all those in our community who are prepared to help alleviate youth problems, we would succeed," the Minister said.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chinkuli also said that his ministry was embarking on programmes aimed at training the youth in various skills to enable them to become self-reliant and self-employed.

He told the meeting: "It is the intention of my ministry to assist those who have been trained with small grants at graduation and help them settle and work alongside their own communities," he said.

He said that his ministry was also responsible to co-ordinate all youth training and development programmes initiated by other agencies and ensured that only genuine training programmes were supported.

"These programmes

should aim at producing self-reliant graduates who after graduation and with little assistance would be able to contribute meaningfully to the development both of their communities and the nations as a whole," Gen. Chinkuli said.

However the Minister went on, the task to implement all youth programmes was hampered by the limited resources the ministry had at its disposal.

The Minister observed that while the number of school drop-outs kept on increasing every year, there was no noticeable increase in the resources.

"It is therefore the duty of this council to devise ways and means of raising the necessary funds to enable the implementation of youth development programmes," he suggested, adding:

"I do realise the council has already established a fund and have worked out a brochure appealing for funds from business houses and individuals."

PARTY, GOVERNMENT TO START WHEAT PRODUCTION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government are to embark on a programme to increase wheat production as a matter of policy in a bid to save the much-needed foreign exchange currently being wasted on the importation of this commodity.

Announcing this yesterday, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said that the Party and its Government had observed that wheat had grown to become a strategic commodity next to maize.

He said that about 60 per cent of the people in Zambia now depended on wheat products like bread despite the fact that the commodity was being imported at a great cost to the country's economy.

"As a result of the growing importance of wheat the country, through the Party and its Government, has taken a stand as a matter of policy that wheat growing should be increased as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

The stand had been taken in view of the fact that 180,000 tonnes of wheat, of which 90 per cent was imported, was consumed by Zambia, thereby causing a serious drain on the country's scarce foreign exchange.

The spokesman said that in order to achieve the 180,000 tonnes production level, a lot of investment was required. Growing of wheat, like any other commodity, also required credit, supply of inputs, marketing and management in order for it to succeed.

He said that the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) and many other lending institutions would be required to play a significant role in the wheat growing programme by making available sufficient credit facility to farmers.

For this reason, farmers willing to take part in wheat production have been asked to furnish AFC with their programmes and the resou-

rces required to support these programmes as soon as possible, preferably before the end of this month.

The spokesman said that his ministry was interested to know the hectares a farmer would be prepared to handle during the 1981/82 season and possibly for the subsequent season as well as the power, implements and machinery required.

"We would also be very grateful to be informed of the means to conserve money in form of the costs involved in any programme the farmer would carry out," he said.

The ministry has requested the interested farmers to submit the indications of their requirements to the nearest AFC district office, which will then forward the papers to the general manager in Lusaka.

Farmers living within the Lusaka area should submit their papers direct to the general manager instead of through district offices.

'FAMILY COMMITMENTS' PREVENT CHONA FROM STARTING NEW POST

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

FORMER Party secretary general Mr Mainza Chona has not taken up oath of office as ambassador because of family commitments, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chona was dropped in a major reshuffle early this year and was removed as member of the Central Committee of which he was ex-officio member.

In the reshuffle President Kaunda also dropped prime minister Daniel Lisulo and replaced him with Prime Minister Mundia and Secretary-General Mulemba replaced Mr Chona.

Mr Chona confirmed that his private legal practice firm Namukamba Chambers had been registered.

He had written to President Kaunda about his plight and "the President understood my position."

The former Party chief said he had suggested to Dr

Kaunda that while awaiting for a decision on his posting he be allowed to set up a law firm instead of "hanging around doing nothing."

"Had I taken up the appointment it would have meant going abroad with my wife leaving the children behind" he said.

Mr Chona declined to comment on speculations that he had been reappointed member of the Central Committee.

"I cannot say anything on this at the moment maybe in the next two weeks. Otherwise we should let President Kaunda take his own time on the issue," he said.

He had secured a certificate of registration for his firm and he had yet to move into the premises situated at V.T.A. House in Cha Cha Cha Road.

The company was registered on July 21.

CSO: 4700/325

ZCTU GENERAL COUNCIL SEEKS LABOR LEADERS' RELEASE

ZCTU Council's Appeal

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE General council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] has appealed to President Kaunda to release four detained labour leaders or show cause why they should remain in detention.

The congress has also warned that if the labour movement is not satisfied with the grounds of detention, it will call for an emergency meeting to consider the possibility of declaring a nation-wide strike.

Briefing Pressmen at the end of the two-day ZCTU general council meeting in Ndola, ZCTU deputy chairman-general, Mr Hubert Bweupe appealed to workers to remain calm.

He said the congress was doing everything possible to secure the immediate release of its chairman-general Mr Frederick Chiluba, the general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, his assistant Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

The general council resolved that the Government should immediately appoint an independent and public commission of inquiry to

investigate the alleged involvement of labour leaders in an attempt to overthrow the Government. Mr Bweupe said.

Mr Bweupe, said the Government must not shift its own economic and political problems on the ZCTU as a scapegoat.

Flanked by MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila and other high-ranking labour leaders, Mr Bweupe said that the ZCTU regretted the action taken by President Kaunda to detain the four labour leaders barely a week after a successful meeting with the Prime Minister Mr Nalumino Mwandia.

"This is a complete betrayal because we thought we were entering a new chapter and that despite the assurances by the labour movement that it stands for peace, harmony

and economic development in this country the Party and its Government have deliberately continued to malign the labour movement with evil forces both within and outside the country," Mr Bweupe said.

He said as stated before in many ZCTU resolutions, the labour movement had never been and would never contemplate taking over the Zambian leadership.

"To this effect the congress rejects allegations that workers are being used. The government must not shift the blame for its own economic and political problems by using ZCTU as a scapegoat.

In view of the innocence of the labour movement, in particular the four detained dear brothers, the General Council calls for the release of the four dear brothers."

Mr Bweupe said.

Mr Bweupe stressed that the appointment of the commission of inquiry should be done after the four detained labour leaders were released.

He said the commission of inquiry which should include members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and other United Nations agencies should investigate the following:

- The causes of the continued misunderstandings between the labour movement and the Government.

- Causes of strikes, and

- The alleged involvement of the labour movement and its leaders with any foreign forces.

Mr. Bweupe said the congress had not called for strike action since the announcement of the detention of the four labour leaders because the laws of Zambia stated that the grounds of detention must be furnished on the detainee within 14 days from the date of his detention.

Mr Bweupe said that if the reasons for the detention were not satisfactory the congress would call for another general council of the ZCTU to decide what course of action to take.

He explained that the congress had suggested the representation of ILO, the OAU and other UN agencies on the commission of inquiry because ZCTU did not operate in isolation but was part and

parcel of the international community.

Asked whether he knew where the detained labour leaders were being held, Mr Bweupe said that he knew that one was being detained in Eastern Province, two in North-Western Province and one in Southern Province.

He said that he was told that they were being looked after well. "But this is subject to personal investigations if the Government will allow us."

Asked to comment on the meeting he had with the prime minister last night, Mr Bweupe said that whatever was discussed was still confidential since the prime minister promised to take up the matter with other higher authorities.

Threat 'Dangerous, Unpatriotic, Ludicrous'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The labour movement in Zambia is rapidly sliding into a dangerous confrontation with the Party and its Government and its future may well depend on how it handles events within the next few weeks.

This is the signal that came from an emergency meeting of the General Council of the Zambia Congress of Trade Union [ZCTU] which was held in Ndola yesterday.

The council has called on President Kaunda to release the four labour leaders whom he detained on Monday unless he gives convincing reasons for their detention.

That call amounts to a challenge to the President who in any case had given reasons in a 30 minute address to the nation for the detention of Mr Frederick Chiluba and his colleagues.

So what does the ZCTU General Council expect to achieve by asking the President to give another set of reasons? Certainly nothing.

Their threat to call a general strike if they are not satisfied with the reasons is as unpatriotic as it is dangerous.

It is unpatriotic because a general strike over the detention of four people would severely ruin the economy of the country and the workers would not escape its effects.

It is dangerous because it would bring a direct confrontation between the labour movement and the Party and its Government. President Kaunda would not be expected to sit with folded arms while the country's economy is being ruined.

The ZCTU leadership should remember that when the President detained the four leaders he said the action was also a serious warning to both internal and external forces that might wish to use workers or employers to destabilise the country.

The council's call on the Government to appoint an independent and public commission of inquiry to investigate allegations that the movement is conspiring to take over the Government is equally ludicrous.

Any information linking the labour movement or any organisation with plots to topple the Government must be of a security nature and there is no sane government in the world which would appoint a public commission to inquire into such allegations.

The Government would even be more stupid to involve foreign organisations into such an inquiry as has been suggested by the ZCTU. After all, the President has often said that the labour movement is being used by external forces to cause industrial unrest in Zambia.

We therefore appeal to the labour movement to work with the Party and avoid the looming confrontation. President Kaunda detained only four labour leaders and he did not ban the labour movement. We hope that the ZCTU will not challenge the Party into taking other measures to preserve the peace of the [sentence incomplete] presumably word "nation" deleted.

CSO: 4700/325

ZCTU REFUTATION OF KAMANGA STATEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

•The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has described as "false" reports that the (17) labour leaders expelled from the Party had not rejoined UNIP after being allowed to do so by the Central Committee.

Chairman of the Legal and Political Committee of the Central committee Mr Reuben Kamanga was quoted on Wednesday as having said Freedom House had no records to show that labour leaders had rejoined the Party after they were readmitted last March.

Commenting on Mr Kamanga's remarks yester-

day, ZCTU deputy chairman General, Mr Bweupe said in Ndola, that the statement by Mr Kamanga was "incorrect".

Mr Bweupe explained that the expelled leaders were written letters at first of the expulsion and later on written letters of readmission to the Party.

"We were readmitted with full rights and therefore the question of readmission does not mean reapplying. We are still members of the Party by virtue of the letters written to all of us individually accepting us back into the Party," Mr Bweupe said.

CSO: 4700/325

PARTY LEADERS ON ZAIRE BORDER REPORTEDLY ENCOURAGE SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

PARTY leaders on the Zambian border with Zaire have been accused of encouraging the smuggling of essential goods into that country.

Mokambo Party branch chairman Mr Andrew Mulenga claimed in Mufulira yesterday that some businessmen at the border were flouting laws with the knowledge of UNIP officials.

Mr Mulenga said it was disappointing that Party leaders who should be in the forefront to educate traders not to smuggle essential goods were actually engaged in ferrying sugar across the border into Zaire.

He said he had compiled a list of those helping foreigners to smuggle goods out of the country.

At Kasumbalesa border post near Konkola, smuggling is reported to be on the increase and the latest items being smuggled include bread.

An immigration official there said sugar and bread were the most common commodities being smuggled into Zaire and there was little authorities could do about it because of the presence of shops near the border.

The official said bread delivered to the shops was later smuggled across.

"Most of the people smuggling bread buy two loaves for themselves but later send their friends to buy more which they smuggle across."

CSO: 4700/325

UNESCO DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES MINERAL ASSESSMENT, PRESS PLAN

M'Bow on Communications

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has launched a programme to assess minerals in the Third World countries.

Under the programme, scientists would be trained and laboratories set up in member states to avoid undervaluing of their minerals.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday, UNESCO director-general Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said:

"I know there are countries that sell their minerals very cheaply, next to nothing because they are taken to be cheap and yet they contain gold, uranium and many others."

He was addressing a working luncheon hosted in his honour by the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO.

Mr M'Bow gave copper as an example of the minerals

which were sold cheaply under the pretext of being of lower quality and yet the commodity contained precious minerals which were later extracted by the buying countries.

"It is for this reason that under the programme we shall develop experts in geology and minerals who would know the true value of the resources in their countries."

He did not indicate when the programme would take off or how much it would cost.

He also spoke against the international community — West or East — imposing their models of development on the peoples of the Third World.

The people should choose their own roads according to their inspirations and needs.

"It is about time they forgot the idea of developing countries choosing the pattern that has been imposed upon them. They should not be blind to indigenous plans based on the local problems and needs."

He described as "unfortunate and tragic" the fact that the status quo in most Third World countries was based on the previous colonial set-up.

He emphasised the need for training young people to help in identifying culture.

The theory and practicals of any educational institution should be such as to integrate the young ones into their society.

UNESCO believed in the cultural identity of each member state and equal dignity. "We should not say those who don't look like us are barbarians."

On the imbalance of wealth in the world, he said this was because 90 per cent of the scientific and technological know-how was controlled by the few.

So long as not all the people mastered science and technology, it would be difficult to bridge the gap of inequality.

Nobody was incapable of learning science because it was a matter of apprenticeship methods and willingness.

He called on the international community to fight hard to redress the prevailing inequality. "There cannot be peace when other people live in misery while others live a life of waste."

"It is also impossible to have peace in the world as long as certain countries try to dominate others. It is our essential duty to redress the

inequality in the world today."

Such redress could come about by setting up a new world economic order through assisting the less fortunate members in their development.

To avoid the monopoly of the dissemination of news by the Western and Eastern Press, he said UNESCO had embarked on the development of modern communications technology in the Third World.

This programme had taken off and he was now involved in getting the needs of the member states and the means to support the scheme.

M'Bow 'Has Gone Away'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TODAY Zambia is playing host to a very dignified African academician and an efficient international civil servant.

He is none other than the illustrious Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the director-general of UNESCO.

UNESCO is a familiar name to Zambia. Because of its work, for which Zambia is more than grateful, it is in effect synonymous with the United Nations, although in fact it is an agent of the UN.

Obviously we can take it for granted that, as usual, his talks with authorities in Zambia will be stamped "very successful and fruitful" and that will be the end of it. How very sad!

We have a completely different view. This is something to do with UNESCO's paternal and imposing attitude of how the Press should behave. And although Mr M'Bow is an official guest, we are going to tell him to his face how bitter we feel about UNESCO's intentions on the Press.

On his arrival in Lusaka yesterday, Mr M'Bow said in his own words that the Third World people should choose their own roads according to their inspirations and needs.

And to quote him directly he said: "It is about time to forget the idea of the developing countries choosing the pat-

tern that has been imposed upon them. They should not be blind to indigenous plans based on local problems and needs."

Let him deny it today, but the distinguished Mr M'Bow was as factual yesterday as he has been contradictory before about Third World countries shaping their own destiny in all aspects of life.

Lest we forget. It was UNESCO under the distinguished Mr M'Bow which wants to impose on the world the so-called, and what we might rightly term destructive, "new information order".

For whatever that means we in Zambia cannot ac-

cept "imposed" ideas, however good they may be, from any quarter let alone UNESCO.

To us the Press in Zambia, the so-called MacBride UNESCO report on the "new information order" is a load of rubbish.

If anything it is the surest way to encourage misinformed governments to quietly stifle any progressive Press and eventually impose Press censorship. For all your worth Mr M'Bow, this time you have gone awry. We in Africa demand complete freedom.

That includes complete Press freedom. Zambia is among the few countries in the world with a

free Press. It exercises that freedom within the bounds of national interests, and not from "imposed" ideas.

That freedom requires an informed public opinion. This means that the Press should be free to report accurately and criticise fairly events both in Zambia and the world at large without fear or favour.

So we say to you Mr M'Bow, please do not use UNESCO to impose controls and restrictions on journalists. Rather you should use your good office to remove obstacles to the free flow of information instead of making rules about it.

CSO: 4700/325

EIGHT-MEMBER UNZA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SWORN IN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry probing the University of Zambia will not sacrifice speed at the expense of thoroughness, its chairman Mr Wesley Nyirenda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Nyirenda was replying to a call by Chief Justice Annel Silungwe for the team to take its task seriously. He made the call after swearing in the eight-man team at Lusaka High Court.

Mr Nyirenda said although speed was essential his commission was expected to work fast, but not at the expense of accuracy.

His commission would start work as soon as offices were found and work would be over before the end of the year.

Unlike other commissions of inquiry Mr Nyirenda's was

dealing with an institution of higher learning whose students were on holiday.

Although he would have liked to end work before the university opens in October, the commission would not be rushed in its work.

The commission would inquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative structures under the federal organisation of the university.

Particular emphasis will be put on administrative controls, accountability and supervision, discipline and attitudes by both staff and students.

Student affairs including union matters and publications, and financial affairs of the university and the effective use of property, amenities and other facilities at the campus will be examined.

The commission was appointed by President Kaunda last month but no reason was

given for the move.

Those sworn in were Mr Nyirenda and Mr Fwanyanga Mulikita, both former members of the Central Committee, the Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe, former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Luke Mwananshiku, Dr Edwin Masiye Koloko and political secretary at Freedom House Mrs Lily Monze.

Others were Roan Consolidated Mines managing director Mr David Phiri and Mr Mbangu Mumbwe permanent secretary for Lusaka Province who is commission secretary.

Mr Justice Silungwe informed the ceremony which was attended by Unza Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza and High Court registrar Mr Kiddy Chishala that the swearing in marked the taking off point "in this important and challenging assignment" that lay ahead of the probe team.

CSO: 4700/325

ZIMCO TO ATTEMPT TO MAKE SUBSIDIARIES PROFITABLE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMCO IS TO take drastic steps to turn some of its loss-making subsidiaries into profit-making enterprises, Director-General Mr James Mapoma has said.

Mr Mapoma said ZIMCO would do everything possible to convert some of the 34 companies into profit-making concerns.

The ZIMCO chief said that as a result of this, measures were underway to separate industries into profit and non-profit-making enterprises.

This is contained in the minutes of the Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) management seminar which ended recently in Livingstone.

According to the minutes, Mr Mapoma said ZIMCO's image had been tarnished in the eyes of the public because of the heavy

losses in some of its subsidiaries.

He said the very fact that the government had a majority controlling interest meant that ZIMCO was bound to implement government decisions whether or not they were unpopular.

Mr Mapoma pointed out that it was not easy in such an arrangement to create a normal business atmosphere because the aim of the government was to operate some of the organs as service organs.

The Director-General also attributed the frequency of losses to the fact that most firms produced goods whose retail price was subject to government control.

Additionally, he singled out manpower problems and the presence of highly technological firms within

the INDECO group of companies as additional factors to poor performance.

Mr Mapoma also cited side economic forces, saying the current world economic recession was a contributing factor to his companies' bad performance.

He said however that he was consoled to note that several companies in the group had maintained profit, adding that the recent turnover and profit figures were a pointer to possible recovery.

The ZIMCO chief urged the ZSIC management to invest funds in ventures where optimum returns would be obtained.

He commended the management for financing both government and individual ventures thereby contributing to the economic development of the country.

COMPULSORY ZNS COURSES TO BE REORGANIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Government is to reorganise the 20-month compulsory Zambia National Service courses offered to Form Five school leavers, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Kafue yesterday.

He told the fifth pass-out parade at the ZNS Kafue military camp that the Party and its Government was studying the courses being offered in the camps and he was sure "there will be some reorganisation in the future."

The ZNS training was important because it equipped the youth with the necessary skills and tactics for the country's defence.

He called for collective efforts among Zambians in defending the nation and expanding the agricultural base to boost food exports.

The country's hard-won independence should be defended "jealously" to ensure peace and stability which were pre-requisites to all-round development in any society.

While in camp trainees should not expect easy conditions because military training was tough. Mr Mundia praised those who sacrificed their lives when asked to guard vital economic installations at the height of the Zimbabwe liberation war.

"This was a commendable job and I hope you will continue to perform these duties

after you have passed out here by joining homeguard units in your areas of residence", he said.

Noting that military and production roles were vital aspects of national service, Mr Mundia said the Party and its Government launched the agrarian revolution through the national service.

Acquired

Mr Mundia said in an effort to increase agricultural production the Party and its Government had acquired a lot of farm implements. He urged the trainees to use them properly.

He said with the implements available and advice from extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, the nation should produce even more next year.

Like in any other programme, the ZNS had its own problems. To succeed, the scheme needed the cooperation of parents and their children who should accept that when the economy improved the situation in national service camps would also

improve, Mr Mundia added.

Speaking at the same function, ZNS Commandant Brigadier-General Tom Fara urged the Government to mete out stiff punishment to people harbouring deserters.

He said since its inception six years ago, the ZNS scheme had seen an increasing number of deserters and the Government should see to it that nothing blocked the programme.

"I would like to appeal to the Government to allow continuity of the ZNS programme without any obstacles. Deterrent punishment should be meted out to all those who harbour deserters", he said.

Gen Fara said the "unhealthy" state of the country's economy caused in part by the world recession, militated against the running of the scheme, but he was glad to note that recruits contributed to food production.

Praising trainees for their "exemplary" behaviour during their period of training, Gen Fara hoped the Government would support the programme to continue with any national development programmes assigned to the ZNS.

KITWE TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS TO HIRE WITCHFINDER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Kitwe's St Anthony's township have collected K110 to hire a witchfinder to identify the person believed to be responsible for several mysterious deaths which have occurred in the past three months.

And in Mumbwa, villagers have agreed to call a witchdoctor to flush out a sorcerer allegedly terrorising teachers at Muniyati Primary School in chief Shakumbila's area.

Teachers, Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) officials, Party leaders and enraged village headmen met to discuss the situation at Muniyati, where two witchdoctors have been to assess the position.

It is so serious that the school hoists an official Government flag and a traditional fly-whisk recommended by the witchdoctors.

At St. Anthony township adjacent to Mukuba Secondary School, Party chairman Mr Ackwell Bwalya confirmed four children and two women had died mysteriously.

The residents want to hire a witchfinder from Luanshya to find the person responsible for the deaths.

He would send a man to Luanshya on Saturday to ask when the witchfinder would arrive. Originally the witchfinder was expected on Saturday but his arrival was postponed indefinitely. Mr Bwalya will address the residents on Saturday to advise them on how they should behave when the witchfinder comes.

Police said residents were free to bring in the witchfinder provided peace prevailed after the cause of the problem had been identified.

But police warned that if there was any violence they would arrest trouble-makers.

On some of the deaths, Mr Bwalya said one woman had died mysteriously after she refused to lend a pot to another.

Dreamt

The woman woke up sick and told her children that she had dreamt fighting with the woman who had asked for the pot.

She was taken to hospital and died the following morning. Her death was followed by that of another woman under similar circumstances.

In the Mumbwa affair, ZNUT general secretary Mr Albert Chibale accompanied by Mumbwa district education officer Mr Leo Mpona attended yesterday's stormy meeting at Muniyati school.

The teachers said they wanted a remedy as the alleged witchcraft was a threat to their lives. Headmaster Mr Bernard Luputa said when he woke up one morning he found a dog chopped to pieces and its parts scattered around his house.

Deputy headmaster Mr Joseph Mulenga and his family of six have since deserted their house and are sleeping in the headmaster's office.

Another teacher, Mr Clement Nyondo, said since he came to the school his wife was having miscarriages. All the teachers have paid K5 each for a witchdoctor to cut protective marks on their bodies.

The latest victim is Mr George Kupikwa who found a dead dog in his toilet yesterday.

RAILWAY WORKERS' PLANNED STRIKE CANCELLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

CHINGOLA railway workers have called off a planned strike, a branch union official has said.

Chingola - Chililabombwe branch representative in the national executive of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia, Mr Evans Mumba said the workers had decided to wait for sometime.

He said after discussions with his members, they decided to revoke their weekend resolution to go on strike demanding pay increases.

At a meeting held on July 25, the workers threatened to go on strike yesterday.

Mr Mumba explained that the workers had decided to wait for the outcome of the current negotiations over salary increments between the union and the railways management.

The workers have made a number of recommendations to the management which they hope will be considered on merit.

Today Mr Mumba will address railway workers on the same issue in Chililabombwe.

In Kabwe, the joint industrial council (JIC) for Zambia Railways which has been meeting for one week in Kabwe to review the collective agreement on conditions of service affecting railway workers has been adjourned to next week.

Announcing this in Kabwe on Thursday, Zambia Railways personnel manager Mr Felix Mulenga said the management and the union would resume the talks next Thursday.

The talks were suspended to allow railway union leaders to attend the Zambia - Congress of Trade Unions general council and an executive meeting in Ndola.

LACK OF TRANSPORT, FUNDS, CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS HINDER UNIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party machinery is not "ticking" effectively in the country because some leaders are divorced from their followers and this breeds suspicion and discontent, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said in Solwezi yesterday.

The vacuum this created has been filled by an air of no confidence in the leadership.

Summing up his North-Western Province tour at a reception held in his honour at the area's Central Committee Member Mr Fine Liboma's residence, the Party chief said during the visits to various provinces and districts he discovered that this vacuum had become wide.

This was because some leaders had chosen to serve a few and not the majority of the people, he said.

This could be avoided if these leaders followed President Kaunda's preaching of love and selflessness.

Mr Mulemba told the large gathering which included

Central Committee members, Cabinet ministers, Party and Government officials that serving with love was the only way Zambia could enhance peace and unity.

Leaders should not particularise who to serve as this would bring untold misery to the masses. "People are the same."

He praised people affected by raids of South African trained terrorists led by Adamson Mushala for the support they rendered to security forces to help capture the gangsters.

He urged them to carry on with the good work.

Opening the second provincial Party conference in Solwezi he said Freedom House was working out measures to revamp the Party at grassroots level.

Lack of transport and funds were the major stumbling blocks to effective organisation of the Party.

As the vanguard of the revolution it needed to be effectively organised at the grassroots level if it was to have any impact on the masses.

TRADE UNIONS FREE TO AFFILIATE WITH FOREIGN LABOR GROUPS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

TRADE unions in Zambia are free to affiliate themselves to outside labour organisations provided they had a clearance from the Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

A spokesman in the ministry said the Government had no intention to curtail such links including those maintained with outside organisations by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) whose leaders were recently detained by President Kaunda.

But the spokesman said no member of a trade union was allowed to receive help in form of cash, gifts, loans or donations without the written approval of the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe.

Under Section 119 of the Industrial Relations Act any leader who acted contrary to the provisions of the section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding K200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

According to the provisions of the Act all donations and help to unions should be approved by the Government and channelled through the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Last Monday President Kaunda detained ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba in Livingstone, general secretary Mr Newsteadimba in Solwezi, deputy secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa in Zambezi and MUZ deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba in Katete, accusing them of inciting workers to go on strike disrupting industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government.

On crime Mr Shapi deplored the attitude of laughing at victims of robbery and pickpocketing in townships and at bus stops.

CSO: 4700/325

PROBE OF REORGANIZED ZAMBORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE management of the reorganised Zambort is under investigation for alleged malpractices, it has been learnt.

A cabinet minister is also reported to have assured the works council about five months ago that workers would not be sacked when Zambort was reorganised.

These revelations are contained in minutes of the meeting held between the works council of Zambort and Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila.

The meeting held on April 8, was attended by director of Industrial Participatory Democracy Mr Alexander Kwibisa and was arranged so that members of the works council could inform the minister about the alleged malpractices in the company.

With the reorganisation of the company, it was not established whether investigations would continue or they had been carried out.

Under the reorganisation Zambort is to be transferred to NIEC. More than 250 workers have already been sacked.

Some of the alleged malpractices the works council reported to the minister which he promised to investigate are:

In May, 1979 a letter of credit was opened with one of the commercial banks for £16,138.37 for spare parts for Karachi depot cold rooms.

According to the works council, spare parts never reached Lusaka and the cold rooms had not been repaired.

In 1978, four forklifts were procured through Government loan from Britain. Only two forklifts have been received while the other two were confiscated by a local company for non-payment of £2,000. The forklifts were valued at £14,000 each.

The works council reported to the minister how a company Ford horse was sold for K80,000 to a businessman through post-dated cheques up to January, 1982.

A member of the Zambort board of directors was alleged to have bought a company Mercedes Benz truck for only K3,500.

The members of the works council told Mr Mwila that malpractices had contributed to the company's heavy losses.

Following the disclosures, the minister promised to institute investigations.

On redundancies, the minister assured the works council the workers would not be laid off.

ZSIC INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia State Insurance Corporation has invested K14 million in Government bonds and agriculture.

The ZSIC invested more than K4 million in agriculture and K10 million in Government bonds.

This is part of the corporation's grand total investment of K195.684 million, managing director Mr Saviour Konie said.

Minutes of a ZSIC management seminar which has just ended in Livingstone say:

"It was noted that despite lack of recovery mechanism of servicing agricultural and farming loans, the corporation has hitherto invested up to K4.102 million. This is the corporation's contribution to the Government's call to boost the agricultural industry."

About K95.684 million was in life and K79.937 million in non-life.

Seventy per cent of the funds were invested in either Government stock or Government-owned companies.

The managing director said there were constraints for investment management as a result of lack of stock markets and organised money market.

The corporation faced the problem of irrecoverable loans and investments on which no income was generated for a long period.

Best

Despite the constraints, however, the corporation was one of the best organised in the insurance field.

Mr Konie added that as a Government organisation, ZSIC should ensure that it fully executed Government policies and had its priorities fulfilled.

ZSIC investment and administration manager Mr Hamlet Nyirenda said 35.7 per cent of the corporation's investment had gone out towards direct loans to the Government.

Mr Nyirenda said the loans to the Government were at 8.5 per cent interest which was a minor risk.

He said this at the Lusaka show grounds yesterday when he briefed the Press on the operations of ZSIC.

The ZSIC investment portfolio, he said, was now in excess of K100 million.

"Investment is the most

important income earner and whatever premiums you collect you must invest these".

Mr Nyirenda said 34 per cent of ZSIC investment was in debentures and mortgage loans to parastatal companies.

It paid out K3 million for the Choma milling project and another K18 million for the Nitrogen Chemicals plant in Kafue.

The ZSIC invested K6.5 million in Nitrogen Chemicals and a consortium was formed with commercial banks in which a total of K10 million was invested for the commissioning of the plant.

In the agro-industries, ZSIC has a total expenditure of K25 million and owns shares in the Zambia Sugar Company.

This amount does not include K4.1 million in agricultural loans to farmers.

Loans to subsidiary companies like Auto Care, Avondale housing project and City Radio now stand at K12 million which is 9.20 per cent of the corporation's total investment.

Mr Nyirenda said the corporation intended to invest in the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

BARCLAYS BANK ASSISTING SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

BARCLAYS Bank Zambia is to spend about K5 million next year on its "lima" loan scheme which is primarily for the small-scale farmer, agricultural manager Mr Terry Mweemba said in Lusaka yesterday.

The bank has identified agricultural areas now under the "lima" scheme and include Petauke, Choma, Mazabuka, Katete, Mumbwa, Lusaka and Kabwe.

Mr Mweemba said the bank had posted a credit supervisor assisting 200 farmers in the areas and that they were given K410,000 each for lending purposes.

"But when they acquire more experience in lending procedures, they will be allowed to handle more money."

In the scheme the bank has introduced prizes which will be won by farmers who repaid their loans and conducted their accounts well. "This will help them understand more about how the bank works and assist them in time of need."

The prizes, which are worth K10,000 will be ox-planters, cultivators, ploughs, plus a pair of oxen; hand maize shellers; free inputs of seeds and fertilisers, sprayers and ox-carts.

The importance of the scheme was that it will have a high number of small-scale farmers producing large proportions of marketable maize and leave room for commercial farmers to grow sophisticated crops such as wheat.

"Once we have succeeded we will do away with any maize imports. We may even have the surplus maize for export," he said.

If there were any other organisations interested in rural development, the bank was ready to listen to them as this would enable it to cover more areas.

In 1980 the bank set aside K2.5 million on the "lima" loan scheme and this year the figure was likely to jump to K4 million growing to K5 million in 1982.

If a farmer borrowed money from the bank and died, it will write off the loan.

The bank had realised that a small-scale farmer had no security and it will be relaxed on that so that more people could borrow money as long as they were able to cultivate.

The bank was not only assisting small-scale farmers, commercial and emergent farmers were also covered.

"We have now granted K95 million in seasonal loans as well as medium-term loans to farmers and I think that we are contributing to the operation food production".

RAILWAY, BANK WORKERS UNIONS THREATEN STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

LIVINGSTONE branch chairman of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia Mr Honest Ndalama was picked up by police on Tuesday for questioning in connection with a strike threat by railway workers.

He said yesterday police released him after a few hours of interrogation, but declined to give details.

Railway workers in Livingstone resolved last Friday that they would strike tomorrow to back their demands for salary increments and threatened to beat up any management officials seen driving trains during the walkout.

Mr Ndalama refused to say whether his members would carry out their strike threat.

President Kaunda last Monday detained chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Mr Frederick Chiluba, his general secretary Mr Newsstead Zimba, assistant secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mine-workers Union of Zambia, deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

In Lusaka, the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers has declared a dispute with the Zambia Bankers Employers Association over a number of labour issues.

This was confirmed yesterday by ZUFIAW general secretary Mr Chiwala Chibesakunda who put all his 3,500 members on alert in case the reconciliation by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services was not in their favour.

The association secretary Mr Michael Chibiliti confirmed the dispute which was centred on the union demands to include bank branch managers in its membership and the inclusion of a pension scheme in the recognition agreement.

Mr Chibiliti refused to discuss the union threat but said his organisation had "totally rejected" ZUFIAW's demands on both issues.

"I confirm that we have reached a deadlock with the union on both issues. We began with negotiations which failed and now the matter has gone to the ministry for reconciliation."

Split

The union demanded that all branch managers should be members of ZUFIAW but the employers refused, saying the management category was indivisible and could not allow fragmentation.

"It (the union) wants to split the management and we have refused to accept this. On pension, we as an association have four commercial banks with different pension schemes and we cannot have a uniform scheme".

The banks had different board of directors with different policies and the union was free to discuss with individual member banks on such matters.

Mr Chibesakunda said the purpose of writing to workers was to appeal to them "to alert all union members about this important matter which demands total solidarity".

MUZ, NCCM, RCM NEGOTIATIONS REACH ADVANCED STAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) to review salaries of its workers have reached an advanced stage.

MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila said in Kitwe yesterday that final touches were being put to the salary structures of all categories of workers in the industry.

Mr Mwila had talks at CISB on Monday with representatives of the two mining companies and CISB manager Mr Banny Bungoni to reach an acceptable salary structure for all workers.

He said he was not in a position at the moment to release the figures until the talks were over.

The MUZ chief refused to confirm reports that his union had given the mining companies three months in which to work out an acceptable structure and new conditions of service or it would declare a dispute with them.

During the recent miners' strike, informed sources said MUZ had regretted the strike action by its members, but that the union was planning to declare a dispute with the two mining companies if they failed to come up with reasonable salary scales.

Mr Mwila could only say MUZ was still negotiating for an acceptable salaries offer and better working conditions for all members and that the talks were about to end.

More than 13,000 miners at Rokana and another 900 at Chingola division of NCCM only started work on Monday after being on strike to back their demands for equal pay for equal work with expatriate employees.

The strike started on July 17 at Rokana and spread to Chingola division.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS UNFAVORABLE RSA TRADE BALANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA imported goods worth K65 million from South Africa in 1979. And by the end of July last year South Africa's trade surplus over Zambia was K16 million.

These figures are in the latest edition of the MONTHLY DIGEST of STATISTICS released by the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka yesterday.

They show that South Africa had trade surpluses over Zambia for the past ten years.

In 1970 South Africa scooped a total of K50 million in trade surplus, exporting K59 million worth of goods against K9 million of imports from Zambia.

By the end of 1979 the surplus figure shot up to K61 million, when Zambia bought K65 million worth of goods and only exported goods worth K4 million.

Although there had been a gradual decline in the first few months of 1980, the trend is that of rising.

The statistics show that at the beginning of 1980 South Africa enjoyed a trade surplus of about K7 million over Zambia.

By the end of July this rose to about K16 million.

Zambia exported virtually nothing to China in the months of June and July while Zambia imported goods worth K1 million by the end of July from China.

But Zambia had a trade surplus over the United States by the end of July 1980 when she imported only K5.6 million worth of cargo against her exports of K6 million.

In the same period Zambia scooped a surplus of nearly K12 million with Japan.

Her imports from Japan were worth K8 million against exports of about K20 million.

Zambia also had favourable trade with West Germany when her export value by the end of July 1980 stood at K13 million against imports of K5 million.

ZAIRE ASKED TO OVERSEE ACTIVITIES OF ZAMBIA BORDER POST OFFICIALS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Whether it was by design or coincidental, it was fitting that the Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, talked about Zambia's commitment to good neighbourliness while he was in Luapula Province.

It was appropriate because, although he did not name any of the eight countries with which Zambia shares a common border, he was obviously alluding to the harassment which travellers to and from Luapula via Zaire are subjected to while on the Pedicle Road.

The Prime Minister did point out that Zambians have not retaliated against this maltreatment because they love peace. But, lest our good neighbours forget, unless such peace is reciprocal, it cannot be everlasting.

Genuine peace or good neighbourliness can be likened to true love--they both can only flourish on mutual affection. Neither wealth nor political cajolery can guarantee peaceful co-existence where there is no mutual trust.

It might be worthwhile also to point out that the boundaries between the African nations were demarcated by colonialists to suit their own interests. They alone can explain why they chose to give Zambia eight neighbours.

The geographical design of this country is such that it is more convenient for travellers to Luapula from the Copperbelt to use the Pedicle Road. This is for no other reason than cutting the distance short.

It is a geographical factor for which neither the friendly government of President Mobutu nor the Zambian leadership is responsible for. It is something which cannot be undone and because the borders will never be redesigned, the best both countries can do is to live with the situation.

To accept the situation will imply to co-operate and refrain from harassing innocent travellers. It would, of course, be unfair to put the blame for the bad conduct of a few Zairean officials manning the Pedicle posts on the authorities in Kinshasa or Lubumbashi.

But it would not be asking too much to ask them to devise effective ways of superintending the activities of the officials along the border post. We make this appeal with a belief that harassment of Zambian travellers is done without the knowledge of higher authorities.

The extension of a hand of friendship by Zambia should, however, never be misconstrued for a sign of weakness. Zambia has never begged for friendship.

What it merely means is that Zambia will forever remain committed to good neighbourliness as long as there is mutual respect and understanding. And all we are asking for from our neighbours is peaceful co-existence. The key word is mutual.

CSO: 4700/314

NAMBOARD MANAGER TAKES MEASURES TO ENSURE MAIZE COLLECTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The provincial office of Namboard in Kabwe will despatch six stacking machines to Mkushi to expedite the off-loading of maize there.

Provincial manager Mr Christopher Nyirenda urged farmers in the area not to panic as he had instituted measures to ensure that all the maize was collected from depots before September.

He was commenting on complaints by farmers in Mkushi that Namboard had failed to collect more than one million bags of maize from depots.

Chairman of the Mkushi Farmers Association Mr Erick Shrosbree has complained at the slow pace of off-loading maize bags at Namboard's Mkushi depot.

Mr Shrosbree and another prominent farmer Mr Mark Jurda feared that if nothing was done to speed up the off-loading of maize, most of it would go to waste during the rain season.

"The major problem is that there is only one statcking machine. It takes two to three days to off-load one vehicle. Sometimes our workers have to help in off-loading."

A Times of Zambia team found about 13 trucks carrying an estimated 50,000 bags of maize waiting to be off-loaded.

Mr Shrosbree feared that if maize was not collected from the 24 rural depots in the

district by the end of next month, farmers would not be able to repay their loans.

"This would mean that we will not get our fertiliser for next season."

Mr Jurda has a 180-hectare farm for maize and was planning to expand it next season. "But with these frustrations, I don't see how I can do that. Right now I fear that ants and fire may destroy all my remaining maize if not collected in time."

The farmers suggested that maize collected from the 24 rural depots in Mkushi should be delivered straight to either Bwana Mkubwa or Kapiri Mposhi instead of Mkushi depot which had limited facilities.

"Soon, Mkushi depot would be jammed. When the rains start, all of it will b destroyed because Namboard does not even have enough tarpaulins to cover it," Mr Jurda said.

Mr Shrosbree said farmers had done their part by responding to the grow-more-maize call.

Mr Nyirenda admitted that the problem of slow off-load-inf was due to lack of stacking machines which had broken down. "But these have now been repaired and will be rushed to Mkushi today."

He had issued instructions to all his officers to report to him any problems they faced in collecting maize.

"We are fully geared to collect every bag of maize because we know how much the nation has suffered in the past."

Last Wednesday President Kaunda said he would not forgive Namboard or cooperative unions if "even a single bag of maize that has been grown and offered for sale is left lying in the rain by the end of this season."

He also said he would not forgive ministries responsible because it was up to them to ensure that as a matter of urgency the roads were graded, the maize intake was quickened and all maize was undercover by October.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN, GDR TALKS--Zambia has opened discussions with Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic in the fields of fish development and forestry. Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Clement Mwananshiku said this on arrival from Europe yesterday where he attended the Hunting Exposition held in Bulgaria. According to a Ministry spokesman, the Minister held discussions with his counterparts in both countries and also toured fisheries and forest reserves to determine possible bilateral co-operation in these fields. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 81 p 5]

GOVERNMENT'S PETROLEUM EXPENDITURES--The Government has spent K119 million for the importation of oil for the first half of the year and the figure is expected to shoot up by December. Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane told Parliament yesterday that the country was spending more money on oil every year and the situation was becoming "grave." He explained that in 1979, the country spent over K77 million while last year the oil import bill reached nearly K123 million. Mr Musokotwane was answering questions from Mr Bernard Nakonde (Sihole) during the question and answer session when the House resumed sitting after a four-month recess. The Minister said the situation was very serious, adding: "In 1979 we spent K77 million but between January and June this year we have already spent K119 million. This figure is by far above the total expenditure on oil for the year 1979." [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID--Japan is ready to help Zambia develop her agricultural industry fully, said charge d'affaires at the Japanese embassy in Lusaka, Mr Masiyoshi Kusuda. Mr Kusuda was speaking during the official laying of the foundation for the Kafue sulphuric acid plant by President Kaunda. The Japanese government has given a soft loan to Zambia of about K18 million for the construction of the plant. Mr Kusuda said the plant was expected to produce 60,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid a year and that would make Zambia become self-sufficient in fertilisers which played a vital role in agricultural development. "Great importance and high priority have been given to the development of agriculture in Zambia and I feel proud if my country can assist Zambia towards her goal," said Mr Kusuda. Money, science and technology were all indispensable means for any project but the scheme could not succeed without cooperation by Government officials and engineers. "I earnestly ask for the friendly cooperation of all the people, both Zambians and Japanese, to ensure the success of this enterprise." He said that his government was anxious to see the early completion of the plant and its construction would enhance relations between Japan and Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 4]

CONCERN ABOUT INDUSTRIAL UNREST--Party Secretary-General Mulemba has urged labour leaders to come out in the open and declare their position in the current industrial unrest now sweeping the nation. The Party chief said the leadership was concerned with the Industrial unrest in the country. Addressing Party and Government officials and heads of parastatal companies at Zambezi Secondary School in North-Western Province yesterday, he said labour leaders must choose between becoming politicians or remaining unionists. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 81 p 1]

KAUNDA INTERVIEW--Chief of the African section of the United Nations radio in New York Sylvester Rowe has arrived in Lusaka to interview President Kaunda and Government ministers on Zambia's contribution to the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). Mr Rowe arrived on Thursday at the first leg of a tour that will take him to all SADCC member states where he will interview heads of state and government on the implementation of SADCC programmes. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka's International Airport he said the interviews would be made into a documentary series to show the world how the African states in the region were liberating themselves from economic dependence on South Africa. Mr Rowe will try to find out how SADCC member states intend to meet the objectives they set out for themselves when the body was formed. The series will be translated into Swahili, French, Portuguese and Spanish. The UN radio chief said he would try and find out what sort of assistance Zambia needed. Mr Rowe visited Nigeria and Kenya on a different mission and leaves Zambia next Monday for Malawi and will later visit Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 2]

NCCM, RCM STRIKE LOSSES--The two mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines [NCCM] and Roan Consolidated Mines [RCM] lost more than K27 million during the recent seven-day strike on the Copperbelt, reports ZANA. An NCCM spokesman also announced the sacking of 590 workers for various offences following last week's strikes and 825 others have been given comprehensive final warnings pending dismissal if they contravene the strict disciplinary code of the copper industry. The spokesman stressed, however, that the 590 men have not been dismissed because of the strikes alone but had accumulated disciplinary cases over a long period. He said the sacked miners can appeal against the dismissals if they wanted. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

SITUATION ON COPPERBELT--The situation on the Copperbelt is bad and a lot remains to be done to bring it back to normal. Commissioner of Police Mr Henry Mtonga said this at a Press briefing in Lusaka yesterday. Police were monitoring the situation in the province and reports indicated that it would take "a lot of effort to restore law and order." Some people were going round agitating for miners to go on strike. Police had names of some of them. Police would like to see that the law was respected by everybody but this task was becoming more difficult because the law enforcement officers had been left alone. "When we analyse our responses to our actions at previous strikes and riots, we find that our problems were compounded by the absence of support for legality from the leaders of the trade unions and others." He appealed to labour leaders to help police maintain law and order. "We do not expect the leadership to sit on the fence." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

EEC AID--The European Economic Community (EEC) is to pump nearly K3 million into servicing site and service plots in various parts of the country to help in Zambia's efforts to solve the housing problem which a diplomat has described as "sensitive." The money will be spent this year on preparing about 1,000 plots in Chipata, Mansa, Mpika, Mazabuka, Monze and Pemba service schemes at a total cost of K2.7 million. EEC delegate Mr Johahn Walner said in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES that so far K2 million had already been spent. He said EEC undertook the programme after realising that the country had a serious housing problem which required help from local and international agencies. The plots will be serviced as follows: Chipata (107), Mansa (305), Mpika (131), Mazabuka (113), Monze (127), and Pemba (50). The National Housing Authority is servicing the plots. [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jul 81 p 7]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The cost of living in Zambia went up by 6.6 points between January and March, say the latest CONSUMER PRICE STATISTICS published by the Central Statistical Office. The publication notes that during the first months of this year the cost of several price controlled goods was increased. In January prices of breakfast and roller meal went up in cost ranging from 12.8 percent to 47.3 percent. The costs of eggs, poultry and pork went up considerably as a result of reduced supplies caused by a shortage of stockfeed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 2]

MUNUNSHI BANANA SCHEME FUNDS--The Party and its Government has granted the Mununshi banana scheme K240,000 for its operations. Prime Minister Mundia announced this on Sunday when he addressed workers and Party officials at the scheme. The grant was a challenge to workers and management to ensure that the money was not wasted. "All workers should see to it that they work hard to make the scheme a success. The field cannot make itself a success, but the workers should do it." Once the scheme was fully operational, management should, after making a profit, buy vehicles to transport bananas to the markets on the Copperbelt and other provinces. "I do not want to hear that bananas are rotting at Mununshi because of lack of transport since you will not be excused for bad planning when the means are there." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 81 p 1]

ZANA CHIEF IN GDR--Berlin, Wednesday--Zambia News Agency deputy editor-in-chief David Kashweka met Mr Eberhard Fensch, deputy head of agitation department of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). Mr Fensch briefed Mr Kashweka on the German Democratic Republic's successful development and about the decisions of the recent SED congress. Mr Kashweka on a fact-finding visit to the GDR spoke of Zambia's development since independence and the tasks of the Zambian news media in national development. During the visit, Mr Kashweka has learnt about the role of ADN, the German Democratic Republic news agency. Meanwhile, ZANA and ADN have agreed to further develop their working relationship. The agreement was reached during talks Mr Kashweka held with ADN director general Mr Guenter Poetschke. A working protocol to effect this relationship is being worked out.--Zana/ADN [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 81 p 3]

MUGABE: CREATION OF WEALTH NECESSARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Prime Minister himself made this point forcefully on Saturday when he spoke at the opening of the Zambian agricultural show. There was a tendency in Africa, he said, to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth.

But that wealth must first be created. As Mr Mugabe put it: We cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute. In other words, if the people won't work, socialism won't work.

It is a point that cannot be made too often or too strongly as we struggle to achieve our economic independence.

As for the wealthier members of our society, the complaints about the new taxes on capital gains and dividends ought to be juxtaposed with the country's lop-sided distribution of wealth.

Statistics show that white wages are 10 times more than black wages in Zimbabwe; the white community enjoys a standard of living comparable with any in Europe.

This has been patently at the expense of the black worker, whom successive reactionary governments consigned to a sort of economic limbo.

The minister has said in the past that he would get the rich to help the poor: this Robin Hood operation was bound to find little favour with the wealthy. Yet what is socialism about?

The silver lining in the Budget cloud is the vote for education (\$290 070 000) and the one for health (\$108 936 000); these two areas were woefully neglected by previous rulers. A socialist government would have to be daft to let the old order continue for any length of time.

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE: SOCIALISM NOT CHARITY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, yesterday told both Zambians and Zimbabweans that the ideology of socialism did not mean charity.

"You have to work hard to enrich and improve your lives," he said, adding: "We insist on hard work on the part of all."

Opening the annual Zambian Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka, Mr. Mugabe said: "We in Africa have tended to think that socialism meant only the distribution and redistribution of wealth. In other words, socialism has been wrongly defined only as distributive justice.

"But we cannot distribute if we have nothing to distribute. In other words, there is no distribution without production.

"While we insist on that workers shall enjoy the fruit of their labour in full, we also insist that they must first produce the fruit."

The Prime Minister told a huge crowd that the battle for production was on with a vengeance.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe are fully engaged in it," he said.

He drew laughter when he said: "Today we insist that he who does not work shall neither eat."

Praising Zambia for its long battle for production as an independent nation, he said the show was a magnificent testimony to the proud victories the country had won in the battle.

Urging the two countries to greater efforts, he said: "We join you in the battle, believing as you do that we have to work tirelessly until poverty, disease and ignorance becomes bad memories of a bygone age."

"Zambia and Zimbabwe were partners in development. "We have already concluded several agreements for bilateral co-operation in trade and joint development of resources.

"In addition we are partners, together with seven neighbours, in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference."

He reminded the audience that SADCC had been launched in Lusaka last April, while Zimbabwe had recently hosted the second SADCC summit.

INITIATIVES

SADCC sought to harmonise the region's perspectives and to co-ordinate initiatives in the field of development.

"We are striving to transform ourselves from nine distinct entities into a single regional system

and into a force to reckon with," he said.

The Prime Minister warned that the region must not allow itself to drift towards goals which would be derailed or neutralised by the enemies of African freedom and unity.

Attacking the Pretoria's plan for a "constellation of states", Mr Mugabe said South Africa had seen itself as the leading star around which the rest of the region would move and dance as so many helpless satellites.

The plan had been an attempt by South Africa "to pre-empt our efforts at regional co-operation".

Mr Mugabe denounced South Africa's military attacks and "other aggressive actions against its neighbours".

"The attacks remind us that we have in our sub-continent a state whose attitude of hostility and policy of sabotage runs counter to the policies of peace, good neighbourliness and productive collaboration to which the rest of us are committed.

"While we expand the arena of human freedom, South Africa arrogantly flaunts its disdain for human dignity.

"And while we endeavour to strengthen the protection and enrichment of human life, South Africa presents itself as the antithesis of humane values and proceeds without shame to squelch human life."

Mr Mugabe said, however, that black Africa did not wish to project itself as the enemies of the people of South Africa.

"We do not hate people because of the colour of their skin or because they belong to a particular country.

"But we favour the liberty, equality and human dignity of all, in our own countries and in South Africa, Namibia and wherever these ideals are flouted.

"This is why we support the struggle against apartheid and the struggle in Namibia which is a struggle for freedom and independence."

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR SCHOOLS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Education and Culture has announced a new two-year development plan to build more than 40 rural secondary schools.

The plan was announced by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, in an interview here at the weekend.

The development plan will cost the ministry millions of dollars.

The minister feels there is over-concentration of educational facilities in the urban centres of Zimbabwe.

The minister would not disclose the amount of money earmarked for the first year of the plan, which will run concurrently with the 1981-82 financial year.

All the schools would be suited to high enrolment figures and in most cases would be day schools as they were cheaper to build, he said.

SELF-HELP

"In self-help schemes we expect the local communities and parents to help in whatever ways they can instead of waiting for us to build and do everything for them."

The minister did not envisage any substantial staff shortages resulting from such massive development, but agreed there were other problems that could retard the realisation of his educational dreams.

The building industry,

especially in the rural areas, is already failing to cope with the demands placed upon it."

The minister was also concerned at the lack of support of rural schools from urban parents.

"I do not see why the urban parent should enjoy most — if not all — of the best Government facilities while the rural parent suffers to achieve something.

"If it needs a law to make the urban parent contribute to the development of rural educational facilities then I will seek the passing of such a law," Dr Mutumbuka said.

Rural Boarding Fees 'Too High'

GOVERNMENT policy will be to discourage boarding secondary schools in rural areas since they do not benefit the rural communities among which they are located as the fees are too high, says the Minister of Education and Cul-

ture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

BULAWAYO

His speech was read on his behalf when Dadaya, a mission boarding school near Shabani, celebrated the official opening of several new and renovated school buildings on Saturday.

The minister said: "While mission stations should be given the credit for providing the only secondary institutions one could find in rural areas the fees, out of necessity, were often too high.

"The tendency is that children from urban areas whose parents earn wages often make a very large proportion of the students at boarding schools. I am sure the same pattern is true here at Dadaya. The sum effect of this system is that secondary education is greatly stacked in favour of urban communities," the minister said.

It was in an attempt to provide secondary educa-

tion throughout the country that his ministry had embarked upon the policy of opening rural day secondary schools.

"To illustrate it, let me quote Dadaya for example: Here you have 771 boarders and the amount of money spent on you in one year could educate 8481 pupils at day schools."

He said this did not mean the Government was aiming at closing boarding schools. "All it means is that as more primary day schools open throughout the country, boarding facilities for Form 3 and upwards will increase proportionately.

"As more day schools get to Form 4, boarding facilities at that level will be reduced, while the facilities for Form 5 and 6 increase proportionately. Ultimately all Form 1 and 2 should be done at day schools and

only a few Form 3 and 4 boarding places for those from very remote areas will be allowed to continue."

Such a reduction in boarding expenses in lower secondary, he said, would allow the Government to educate more Zimbabweans and increase the intake at Form 5 and 6 levels.

Senator Garfield Todd, who has been chairman of the school's governing board and official of the school since 1934, thanked several organisations that contributed towards towards the buildings.

He said that the Shabani and Mashaba mines had contributed \$12 000, the Government \$50 000, Dadaya \$30 000 and \$27 000 from the Beit Trust, represented by Sir Humphrey Gibbs at the ceremony. Another \$33 000 would be coming from the European Economic Community, he said.

Karoi Plans 20 Schools

KAROI Rural Council plans to build 20 primary schools throughout Tengwe and the adjoining commercial farming areas, reports Zimbabwe Information Service.

Mr Charles Slight, secretary of the council told the ZIS that the first of the schools with all seven grades had been built on Lancaster farm.

ZIS also reported that 19 primary courts had already been set up in the Urungwe district. — Ziana.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION OF PRISON SERVICE CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to review the Prison Service to remove the racial connotations in the present structure, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday. Speaking at Chikurubi Prison, where 53 former guerillas completed a course for prison warders, he noted that in the past the structure of the Prison Service had been along racial lines.

"Consideration is, therefore, being given to a review of the present rank structure and the formation of a new structure which will be capable of inspiring pride and confidence in all members of the service," the Prime Minister said.

He explained that, during the restructuring exercise, the necessary command structure would be retained, "but it is hoped to remove the racial connotations pertaining to the present structure".

Mr Mugabe told the warders to resist any inclination to become despotic or tyrannical, because such attitudes had no place in the modern Zimbabwe and the world as a whole.

"Prisoners are not sent to prison to be dehumanised or humiliated," he said.

If prisoners were treated by prison staff as mere numbers to be locked behind bars like caged animals, they would become embittered and the anti-social conduct which caused them to be incarcerated would become more anti-social on their release.

Mr Mugabe urged the warders to remain neutral because they had prisoners of both sexes, races, political and religious affiliations. "Inequality of treatment results in injustice, which in turn results in disrespect for the Prison Service as a whole," he said.

Prisoners should be afforded as much opportunity to develop, improve and utilise their release from prison. The aim should be total transformation of the individual, whose mental, physical, moral and emotional qualities were an asset rather than a burden or danger to society.

The Prime Minister said plans were underway to move prisons out of towns into the rural farming areas, and the exercise was most welcome by the Government. The move would make the prisoners more productive and reduce their dependence on the taxpayer's money, which could be gainfully used to build schools.

Other steps towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners were being taken, such as teaching them trades and assisting them to study for examinations. The Prison Service was also studying methods of reform in other countries with a view to implementing them locally.

While prisons must not be a kind of heaven on earth, they should also not be a form of hell on earth. Mr Mugabe said everything was being done to strike a favourable balance.

He said he was happy that the blatantly discriminatory classification of prisoners, which aroused anger and revulsion in people, was a thing of the past. "As a former prisoner myself, I am fully knowledgeable of the conditions which prevailed before independence," the Prime Minister said amid laughter.

He noted that since independence there had been a number of significant improvements in the prison system which his Government inherited from the pre-independence days. Before independence, prisoners of different races received different treatment in regard to supply of food, clothing and cell equipment.

The Prime Minister said he was pleased to hear that the Prison Service had implemented the Presidential Directive re-

lating to the promotion of blacks in the Public Service. Black officers now comprised 85 percent of the Prison Service of the rank of prison officer and above.

Congratulating the former combatants who qualified as warders, Mr Mugabe said they would be required to obey orders and be imaginative in dealing with individual prisoners under their care as well as their relations with their colleagues.

He pointed out that the former guerrillas had the advantage that their political education and experience would assist them in appreciating Government policies.

The pass-out parade was also attended by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, and his deputy, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku.

CSO: 4700/316

HOVE ANGRY OVER POOR TURNOUT AT MABVUKU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

A CABINET minister yesterday threatened to walk out on a poorly attended party rally he was invited to address in Salisbury.

In June women from Mabvuku held a demonstration and demanded that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, go to Mabvuku to address them.

Last week Mr Hove accepted an invitation to address a rally yesterday, but when he turned up for the meeting just after 10 a.m. there were barely 300 people present.

An angry Mr Hove ordered the district chairman and political commissars to stand up and asked them whether that number was the following the party had in the area.

He was told there were more than that but he had to wait for almost four hours before he could address about 500

people who had assembled at the Mabvuku No. 1 Ground.

Mr Hove told the leaders in the area that they should not seek to hold higher positions within the party ranks if they were unable to follow the party's direction and organise the people properly and enable them to air their grievances through the party machinery.

REBUILDING

The party meetings, he said, were aimed at finding out the best ways of rebuilding the nation and therefore it was essential that most people attend them.

"Before you choose to be a chairman or a secretary you must make sure that you have a precise contribution that you can make and if you find members are not coming to the meetings, find out why.

"Meetings are not a family affair, it is at such meetings that national issues can be discussed and it is important for people to be present," he told the rally.

Mr Hove said the lack of organisation was an opportunity for infiltration by "reactionary forces" that were bent on depriving the people of their hard-won independence.

By organising, he stressed, he did not mean going about and intimidating people but trying to show them what could be achieved through organisation and by collectively drawing the Government's attention to areas that needed urgent consideration.

He told the people that he had instructed the police in the area that they were a police force of the people and if they maltreated the people or were unwilling to work with the people, "then they must go, and I do not want to hear you saying the police in this area are bad. Find out which particular constable is not co-operating with you and report him to us".

But he also appealed to the people not to alienate the police but to help them in their work and make their task easier.

MP SAYS SETTLEMENT AGE LIMIT OF 60 'TOO LOW'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Government has been urged to review the terms under which people qualify for the resettlement programme.

Speaking in an interview at Beitbridge, the Patriotic Front MP for Matabeleland South, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, criticised the exclusion of people over 60 years of age from the scheme.

"Many people are polygamous. Some 60-year-old men have small children. It means therefore the whole family is not qualified for resettlement. For Africans there is no retirement from work.

"White people can retire, but a 60-year-old African needs to continue to work in order to take care of his children," Dr Ndlovu said.

The Government should take into account the family structure as the basis for qualifications for resettlement, he added.

Another criticism of the resettlement criteria was the exclusion of workers. Dr Ndlovu said some black workers had an "on-and-off" job because of the massive unemployment in the country.

ATTACKED

"A person employed today could lose his job tomorrow. And what about a person who works in my yard? Does it mean he is judged on an equal basis with people in higher income groups?" he asked.

Dr Ndlovu attacked the treatment of black Zimbabwean women returning from South Africa at the Beitbridge customs post. Addressing a Patriotic Front rally, Dr Ndlovu said black women had been subjected to indecent searches out in the open.

He said the bus carrying black women from a visit to South Africa yesterday had been held up for four hours. Yet two Express Motorways buses carrying white passengers were quickly passed through the customs.

Dr Ndlovu said he appreciated the need for stricter controls against foreign currency fraud and smuggling. He said the people went to South Africa legally. "What is needed is to control their exit," he said.

He said he would make representations to the Minister of Home Affairs to investigate the incident.

PSC DENIES FAVORITISM IN APPOINTMENTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Public Service Commission denied strongly last week that appointments to the civil service were made on the grounds of tribalism, regionalism or nepotism.

Mr Elias Rusike was dismissing allegations he encountered in many quarters on his return last Sunday from a trip to India, Australia and Tanzania.

One of the allegations was that some Government ministries, riddled with nepotism, had a preponderance of "vana vokumusha" (home town friends), nephews, "mabhururu" (other relatives) and offices appointed from the same region the ministers or Government officials came from.

Another was that some ministries had permanent secretaries, regional directors, their deputies and other senior officers who came from the same area as the minister.

It was alleged that as far as such ministries were concerned it was no longer a case of what one

knew, but who he knew in the right places to be offered a job or a promotion.

It was also alleged that some Ministers were abusing the presidential directive for African advancement and using it to appoint young, inexperienced blacks to supersede older, more experienced men whom the ministers did not favour.

Mr Rusike said in terms of the presidential directive ministers could,

in fact, make recommendations for appointments to their ministries.

They could even make acting appointments, he said, but all their appointments had to be approved by the Public Service Commission.

He admitted, however, that some ministers had a tendency to recommend their own friends, relatives and people from their own region.

Mr Rusike stressed that all appointments to Government jobs had to pass through the PSC. No employee of the Government could be paid without a letter of appointment by the PSC.

He added: "So while it is true that we have had cases of ministers who have made their recommendations to the PSC for appointments, we in turn have interviewed their candidates.

"The majority were accepted and a tiny majority rejected.

"The Public Service Commission has a constitutional responsibility to create an efficient and competent public service which is representative of the community as a whole. It is along these lines that its operations should be viewed."

ADVANTAGES

Mr Rusike said the presidential directive had had more advantages than disadvantages.

He said the PSC was asked to implement a programme of positive action, which meant that it had to look for qualified and experienced Africans at all levels, from permanent secretaries downwards.

In the process, he said, the PSC had managed to get some of the best brains with a lot of professional and administrative experience outside the country.

This approach had changed the whole complexion of the Zimbabwe Public Service.

Out of 22 permanent secretaries, he said, 12 of them were black, as were three of the five public service commissioners.

Most of the senior posts in the public service were filled by white Zimbabweans.

The reason for this, he said, was that the Government needed their services to ensure a high standard of efficiency in carrying out new and expanding programmes.

The Government wanted to assure all white officers that it would continue to protect their terms of service and to support the PSC in its statutory duties to maintain the integrity of the public service.

HIGH QUALIFICATIONS OF TOP OFFICIALS PRAISED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Gono Gono: "They Never Matched These Qualifications"]

[Text]

ONE of the arguments the Rhodesian Fronters used against majority rule was that there would be a lowering of standards. This was used with monotonous regularity, almost ad absurdum, ad nauseam. It became both a refrain and a slogan — to the extent that (as was patently obvious) the Fronters themselves began fervently to believe what they started as sheer propaganda and shibboleth to keep majority rule at bay.

Of course, even fighting — let alone throwing around slogans — could not prevent the advent and actualisation of an idea that had reached its time.

Willy-nilly, we are in the midst of the much-loathed and much-dreaded majority rule, and I am funnily tickled when I look at the spectacle of the present incumbents of power, against whom the Rhodesian Fronters did practically everything to keep away from political power. Most of them are over-qualified for the posts that they are holding, compared with all the previous incumbents during and before the Rhodesian Front era.

ABOVE ALL

Take the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe: He is head and shoulders above all the previous prime ministers. The first Prime Minister, Sir

Charles Coghlan, was just a lawyer. The third of his successors, Sir Godfrey Huggins, was just a doctor; and the best of them, including Sir Edgar Whitehead who had an M.A., had only one degree. The last, Mr Ian Smith, has one degree.

But the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is an economist, an educationist, an administrator, a historian and a lawyer (LL.M.), to mention just some of his university degrees. He is obviously over-qualified for the job. No previous Prime Minister had such a full and all-round education.

In the Ministry of Education and Culture both the Minister, Dzingai Mutumbuka, and his Permanent Secretary, Dr Nicholas Makura, are over-qualified, compared with all the previous incumbents.

SCHOLAR

This ministry has never been led by a doctor of philosophy. As regards permanent secretaries, the first Director of Native Education, Mr Harold Jowitt, who was, no doubt, an educationist and scholar, was just a Bachelor of Arts. Probably the highest educated to hold this post was the late Mr S. C. Davies, who had an M.A.

But the present incumbent, Dr Makura, is a doctor of philosophy in education — indeed, an over-qualification. Again, I am using the term "over-qualification" in the relative, and not in the absolute sense.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, both the Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the Permanent Secretary, Dr Stan Mudenge, fall under

the category of "over-qualified" for their jobs, compared with the previous incumbents. There have never been doctors running this ministry. Probably the highest-qualified minister to run this ministry was Mr P. K. van der Byl, who holds an M.A.

He had the misfortune of running a foreign ministry without foreign countries, except South Africa. He could as well have been aptly called the Minister of South African Affairs.

I could go on mentioning some more ministries. The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development has both a highly educated Minister and Permanent Secretary, Dr Frederick Shava and Dr Herbert Murerwa, respectively.

INTELLECTUAL

The same applies to another new ministry, that of Economic Planning and Development. The Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, is a world-famous intellectual who had to give up his post with the United Nations when the Prime Minister asked him to come and serve his country.

His Permanent Secretary, Mr Thomas Mswaka, an Oxford graduate, was also working for the United Nations when Zimbabwe became independent and had to give up his post to serve his country.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism has never had such a highly qualified minister

as Dr Nathan Shamuyarira who holds a Ph.D. degree from Princeton, one of the three top universities in the United States.

His Permanent Secretary was inherited from the past administration which had its own qualification criteria for such posts. It could be logically assumed that he would be a doctor if he had been appointed by the present Government.

Then there is the Ministry of Local Government and Housing which has combined two former ministries — the Ministry of Native (Internal) Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. In their separate entities none of them had as educated a minister as Dr Eddison Zvobgo, a graduate of Harvard University, one of the three top universities in America; the other is Yale.

UNSURPASSED

Of course, the Ministry of Native Affairs employed some first-rate scholars as native commissioners. One of them was Charles Bullock, whose research and books on African law and customs in Zimbabwe still remain unsurpassed.

The ministries of Land Resettlement and Industry and Energy are

also led by highly educated young ministers, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi and Dr Simba Makoni respectively.

This is not all. Almost all the supporting officials in these ministries are graduates of one university or the other. To put it in other words: there is an over-supply of highly educated people manning almost all Government departments.

EFFICIENCY

I do not know whether to commend or condemn this. To the extent that the Prime Minister wants maximum efficiency in the running of ministries, this is commendable. We want an efficient government. It is assumed that educated people are efficient — though in some cases the assumption is wild.

But there seems to be an element of reaction against the Rhodesian Front propaganda about "maintaining" or "lowering" standards.

While it is right to appoint educated people to top Government positions, it is not quite right to assume that they are all as efficient as expected. It is important to realise that there are equally efficient people amongst the non-graduates as there are amongst graduates.

There are many graduates who work on the basis of trial-and-error and are incapable of telling north from south in their work.

JAPAN TO CUT DOWN ON SOUTH AFRICA TRADE LINKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Text]

JAPAN is making concerted efforts to reduce its trade links with South Africa in the hope that Pretoria will abolish apartheid, says Mr Seiken Sasaki, Japanese Ambassador to Zimbabwe.

Instead, he said Japan would greatly increase its trade with black Africa and other nations.

Mr Sasaki, for many years a career diplomat attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took up his post in Salisbury last month.

In an interview yesterday, he said that because Japan lacked its own natural resources it would continue to trade with South Africa for some time.

"We cannot drastically cut our links with South Africa ... but we are expanding our trade with a number of African and other countries thus lessening our trade ties with South Africa," he said.

NICKEL

Japan was importing Zimbabwean goods — mainly ferro - chrome, nickel, asbestos and cotton — worth about US\$42 million, while Zimbabwe was buying Japanese goods, mainly electrical equipment, to the tune of US\$49 million.

The 59-year-old diplomat said he hoped the two countries would strengthen economic ties when Japan sent some of its volunteer workers to this country.

The workers were part of Japanese aid to develop nations. They helped and worked with local personnel in agriculture, motor assembly and fisheries.

Mr Sasaki said his country would fully support United Nations sanctions against South Africa if it failed to relinquish control of Namibia.

Japan gave its support to the UN Resolution 435 that sought free and fair elections in the territory under UN supervision.

VISITING JEWISH LEADER ON PLO PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

PEACE will come to the Middle East once the Palestinian Liberation Organisation drops its commitment to the total destruction of Israel, the British director of the World Jewish Congress, Dr Stephen Roth, said in Salisbury yesterday.

In an interview, Dr Roth praised the peace process which Egypt's President Sadat had initiated and said it should be given a chance.

He said Zionism had been completely misunderstood by many people. It was a liberation movement and an exercise of full determination by Jews.

The congress, he said, was a non-government body which did not always identify with the steps taken by the Government in Tel Aviv.

"We feel that the decision of what is necessary for Israeli security is one that has to be made by the people of that state. But we would like to see better relationships and peace in the region.

"Although we are independent, we support Israel and do not influence the Government's policies," Dr Roth said.

But peace in the Middle East, he said, would come as soon as

the PLO dropped its pledge for the total annihilation of Israel.

"The PLO has a charter which advocates the destruction of Israel, and you cannot sit down or live side by side with someone who is committed to liquidating you. The PLO should be made to accept the existence of Israel," Dr Roth suggested.

Dr Roth was invited to attend the biennial congress of the Jewish community in Zimbabwe, which was held on Saturday and Sunday in Bulawayo.

He said Zimbabwe's Jewish community, numbering less than 2000, had made it clear at the congress that it had to make its economic and social contribution to the development of Zimbabwe.

"They are anxious to make their contribution and they are also anxious that the Jewish community should be able to continue its Jewish life," Dr Roth said.

The visit by Dr Roth to this country is the first by a member of the World Jewish Congress since UDI.

ZAMBIA TO BUY 235 RAIL WAGONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA.

ZAMBIA plans to buy 235 wagons from Zimbabwe with the assistance of the European Economic Community for use on the Benguela railway, the official Zambia news agency reported yesterday.

It quoted the Zambian transport minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, as saying that the cost of the wagons would be about US\$12.5 million or about US\$1 million more than originally anticipated as part of a programme to rehabilitate the 2 000 km line, which runs from the Zambian Copperbelt through Zaire to Angola's port of Lobito.

Mr Kunda said Zambia would ask the EEC to meet the shortfall of

US\$1 million, the agency added.

The minister attended a meeting of transport ministers from Angola, Zaire and Zambia in Kinshasa last week at which agreement was reached on how to restore the line — once the main carrier of Zambian and Zairean copper exports.

The railway was closed during the Angolan civil war in 1975 and has since been subject to frequent disruption by Angolan rebels.

Zambia's copper exports and much of those from Zaire are currently routed by road and rail to Dar es Salaam or by rail to the South African port of East London.

Mr Kunda said it was up to Zambian shippers to choose their routes.

"Zambia looks at Benguela railways with a view to diversifying her import and export routes to the sea," he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/316

UMTALI PIPELINE SCHEDULED TO REOPEN

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2814, 28 Jul 81 pp 7-8

[Article by Rene Biagi]

[Text] Salisbury, July 25--Nearly two decades after its construction, the oil pipeline from Mozambique to Zimbabwe seems finally to be on the point of doing what it was built to do, bringing this country a steady supply of crude and by-passing South Africa.

The pipeline, which runs 288 kilometers (180 miles) from Beira on the Indian Ocean to the Zimbabwe border city of Umtali, was built in the early 1960s by the London-based Lonrho group. But after just a few months of use it was closed in 1965, when Ian Smith led white Rhodesia into rebellion against Britain.

Over the next 16 years, the pipeline provided no oil but much controversy, as Lonrho sued British Petroleum and Shell in British courts for millions of dollars--representing, Lonrho said, the revenue it had lost by conscientiously not operating the pipeline while the two oil companies shipped sanctions-busting crude to Rhodesia through South Africa.

The suit was put to rest several months ago when the case was dismissed.

Now, following negotiations between Zimbabwe's black-majority Government and Mozambique, the plan is to reopen the pipeline in March 1982. At the same time, the Feruka oil refinery in Umtali is to resume operation.

Lonrho, which owns the pipeline in partnership with the two Governments, has issued 12 million U.S. dollars' worth of bonds to finance repairs on about 40 kms (24 miles) of corroded pipe near Beira, and to increase the capacity from 1 million to 1.25 million tons a year.

Pipe From Japan

The pipe is coming from Japanese suppliers, whose bid was lower than those in Britain and West Germany. About 20 kms of pipe has already been unloaded in Beira, and the rest is supposed to be there by the end of July.

At present, Zimbabwe uses 1 million tons of oil a year and pays 150 U.S. dollars' freight on each ton delivered by rail through South Africa. Lonrho estimates that oil through the pipeline will cost one-fourth as much to ship.

The cost attraction of by-passing South Africa existed when the line was built, although the rulers of Rhodesia did not have the added incentive that moves the black leaders of Zimbabwe: wanting to reduce economic dependence on Pretoria's politically undesirable regime.

Royalties Hitch

While the negotiators have agreed to begin repairs, they still have not reached an accord on the royalties to be paid to Mozambique for the use of the pipeline. Sources close to the discussions say Mozambique wants 44 U.S. dollars a ton, but the Zimbabweans believe that figure too high, especially when the payment must be made in foreign currency.

A high-level meeting on the issue is to be held next week in Beira. Despite the disagreement over price, a Zimbabwean official said: "Relations with the Mozambican authorities are courteous."

As for the Feruka refinery, which cost 20 million U.S. dollars when it was built in 1962 but had to shut down when the pipeline closed, it can handle 900,000 tons of crude a year.

The international oil consortium that owns Feruka had shown some reluctance to put it back in working order. The group's experts say this would cost fully 130,000 million U.S. dollars.

Government Threat

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reacted to the consortium's hesitation by threatening, during a visit to the refinery in March, to have the Government intervene.

Now it appears the consortium--grouping Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex, Total-Zimbabwe and Kuwait National--has decided to go ahead with the necessary repairs.

The consortium has one more member, American Independent Oil, but this company has announced it wants to sell its share in the group, known as Capref. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/316

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government should seriously consider injecting more funds into appropriate technology for rural development, the chairman of the Association for Appropriate Technology in Zimbabwe, Dr Langford Chitsike, said last week.

At a time when the country was facing constraints through lack of foreign currency, it was fitting for the Government to concentrate on simple, local technology for the development of the rural areas, Dr Chitsike said in an interview.

He cited simple water pumps, hand-driven ploughs, and low-cost housing as examples of simple and appropriate technology.

Dr Chitsike said that most ministries he had approached had been interested in the association's projects, "but interest is not enough".

"Instead of keeping our rural areas in a state of economic stagnation, alternatives must be found to keep meaningful development going," he said.

"It would appear that the capital-intensive and urban-centres approach to development by itself cannot cope with the worsening socio-economic problems within the country," Dr Chitsike said.

Appropriate technology had been applied in many developing countries, but usually, because Government support was lacking, failed to get off the ground.

While the economic infrastructure of Zimbabwe provided a firm basis for appropriate technology, it was being applied only in a fragmentary way.

A total approach to development was necessary if it was to have a sweeping impact in raising the standards of living for the rural poor.

Instead of wild guesses on technology appropriate

to the development of the rural areas, a thorough study should be carried out, he said.

"But this demands a lot of money. This is why we are asking the various ministries to allocate a certain portion of their budgets towards these projects," he said.

The association aims to establish rural technical centres (RTCs) throughout the country where farmers would be taught appropriate technology.

"The RTCs will serve as a link between the national centre in Salisbury and the farmers," he said.

The association is also launching a publicity drive culminating in a major exhibition next month in Salisbury, when various machines suitable for the rural areas will be on display.

The association, formed in February, is to invite a number of experts from Britain to recommend several of its projects.

NEW FLOUR MILL BUILT IN MSASA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE HUGE SILOS dominating the Msasa sky-line are part of a new \$4.8 million flour mill being built by Blue Ribbon Foods.

Discussing the background to the mill, chief executive Mr Mike Anderson said: "We are the largest Zimbabwean owned food company and have embarked on a comprehensive investment and development programme.

"We aim to meet the nation's requirements well into the next decade and to ensure that substantial shares of the markets for staple commodities remain under Zimbabwean control."

Blue Ribbon Foods controlled by T. A. Holdings Ltd. comprises a number of divisions involved in the manufacture and marketing of food products with mass market appeal.

After the 1979 merger of Wightmans & Co (Pvt.) Ltd. with Repcor it became apparent that there existed a severe shortage of the necessary plant capacity to meet demand, hence the decision to build new maize and flour mills.

The maize mill was completed in April 1981 and is now fully operational.

The new flour mill under construction is expected to be in production by November. The silos have a total capacity of 8 000 tonnes and the mill has a production rate of 12.5 tonnes an hour. Around 60 percent of the mill plant was imported from Britain, the rest is locally manufactured.

Mr Anderson said that due to maize subsidies the demand for bread and flour has reduced.

"This is a distortion of the demand pattern as 80 percent of bread is consumed by Africans, 50 percent of whom live in rural areas. With the removal of the maize subsidy the demand for flour should increase considerably," he said.

In planning the new mills it became apparent that there was a severe shortage of skilled manpower, so the company established a training school which is to be officially opened next month.

The training complex has been operating since last November and the first trained millers will begin work next year.

The students write examinations which are marked externally, and the final qualification is recognised by the City and Guilds Association of Millers. Each course will have about 12 trainees under the direction of a professional miller.

The company intends to extend the facilities of the school to other small mills who will be asked to nominate applicants for the courses.

'SENSELESS' PRODUCTION STOPPAGES HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Timely Warning"]

[Text]

SENATOR CHIDZERO has outlined a \$2 003 million programme of public investment over the next three years which should go a long way towards improving the lot of the poorer people of this country.

That it deserves, and must have, the support of every Zimbabwean there is no doubt. Equally there is no doubt that sacrifices will have to be made if the Government's targets are to be achieved. We have already heard about some of them from **Senator Nkala**.

But these sacrifices must not be put in jeopardy. Selfish, sectional interests must not be allowed to delay or dissipate the efforts of the majority.

It is no coincidence therefore that a recurring theme in speeches by Mr Mugabe and his Cabinet colleagues in recent weeks has been the need for hard work.

What we do not need now, what we must not have, are senseless production stoppages because workers refuse to follow the proper procedures when they have a grievance.

In the past, the Government has shown the utmost patience and understanding with such people. But this attitude must not be taken as a sign of weakness.

The machinery for handling workers' grievances is there. It must be used.

Let us hope that potential troublemakers will heed Mr Kangai's latest warning. Such behaviour can no longer be tolerated. There is far too much at stake.

LAND OWNERSHIP SEEN AS FORM OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Better Living"]

[Text]

IN the wake of the Riddell Commission report the Government has, for the first time, given some indication of its attitude to a subject which was expected to arouse some heated debate — the system under which urban workers regard land ownership in the rural areas as a pension or form of social security.

The subject has been broached in the past but without any effort to see it through. Now the Government, through the secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose, has pledged to move away from the system and to establish pension and social security guarantees that will stop the need for people to look to the rural areas in the old age.

There is no overnight solution to the problem. The urban and rural sectors can never be completely divorced. But there is a basis for discussion and the issue should be freely debated throughout the country.

The answers can be found for already there are signs of people being able to identify themselves more completely with one sector or another.

Since independence the Government has demonstrated that the urban worker can look forward to better living conditions, better housing, higher wages and a good education for his children. The people of the rural areas have enjoyed the same benefits with more to come when the full impact of the Zimcord schemes are felt.

With the country developing as it is it would appear that no legislation will be needed to separate the urban and rural people and their preferences. The quality of life for all Zimbabweans will mean that the problem could solve itself.

FUTURE OF FERUKA REFINERY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE changing pattern in the control and production of the world's petroleum industry has far reaching implications for the future of the Feruka oil refinery and the Beira-Umtali pipeline.

The signs are that the refinery will never be reopened. Technical problems have arisen and international trends beyond the control of the Government make this seem the likely course of action.

Feruka is out-dated. Production was only 23 000 barrels a day, but the complex was designed to produce twice as much petrol than diesel. Today's demands are the reverse.

The refinery was also built to handle light Iranian crude. The current trend is towards refining heavier sulphur crudes.

The Iran-Iraq war rules out any supplies and even if the complex was adapted to handle heavier crudes the quality of petrol is likely to be poor.

Then there is the problem of residues. Industry sources regard any refinery producing up to 10

percent residue as a bad one. Good is said to be around 7 percent. Feruka is likely to leave considerably more than 10 percent.

But it is the policies of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries that may sound the deathknell for the 16-year-old complex.

Most oil producing countries now have their own refining capacity and if recent actions by certain Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, are followed to their logical conclusion then buyers of crude will find before long that only refined products are available.

SUPERTANKERS

If crude is sold at all it will be at a premium price.

The seriousness of their intentions is borne out by recent purchases by the Arabs of supertankers and a statement last week by Mr Mohammed Korba, general manager of the newly-formed Arab Petroleum Engineering Company, that the Arab world is expected to spend US\$100 billion to \$120 billion on petrochemical projects over the next 10 years.

Financing will prove no problem as in 1980 the 13 members of OPEC, most of whom are Arab, amassed a surplus of revenue totalling US\$110 billion.

The Seven Sisters, as the world's major oil companies are known, have taken the hint — selling off their very large crude carriers (VLCCs) when and where they can — and diversifying into new areas such as minerals, food and electronics.

British Petroleum (BP), for instance, through its American subsidiary Standard Oil of Ohio, has snapped up copper giant Kennecott Corporation for a cool US\$1.77 billion. Over the next decade half of BP's investment will be outside petroleum, which today accounts for 88 percent of group sales.

The oil companies are also cutting back refining in Europe, partly due to OPEC's own increasing capacity, and huge losses incurred since the middle of last year.

Early last month Mr William Barrack, chairman of the British arm of the US-based Texaco, warned businessmen in London that up to a third of Western Europe's re-

fineries may never be used again.

As various OPEC nations increase their refining capacity Mr Barrack said that they would be able to export finished products to European markets with a considerable cost-advantage over locally refined products.

By way of an example a new refinery is nearing completion in Saudi Arabia. When commissioned it will take refined production up to 250 000 barrels a day.

Furthermore, the Kuwaitis recently bought four private refineries in Texas, a suggestion that they intend to refine their own oil sales to the United States on American soil, and a large interest in a Hawaiian refinery.

Saudi Arabia's output currently accounts for 43 percent of total OPEC production. It only needs to produce half that fig-

ure to meet the country's financial requirements.

LEVERAGE

So its surplus revenue, now rising at the rate of about US\$1 billion a week on top of its existing accumulated foreign assets of \$150 billion, gives Saudi Arabia greater influence and leverage over the oil market than at any time since the 1970s.

That power has forced Nigeria to cut back by 20 percent although Nigerian crude is still sold at US\$40 to \$41 a barrel.

Britain has dropped the price of North Sea oil from \$39.26 to \$35. The Libyans are believed to have cut their prices by \$5 a barrel to \$36 and Mexico by \$4 to \$34.50.

And every OPEC member, except Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq, agreed in late May to cut back production by 1.2 million bpd to reduce the present glut in world oil supplies.

All of these factors

have to be weighed against re-opening Feruka.

Although the Government is politically committed to seeing Feruka operating again, the Prime Minister has said it must be an economically feasible proposition.

SUPPLIES

If it is abandoned, oil industry sources have said that Zimbabwe would have little difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel.

In fact buying refined products would eliminate dependence upon one source of crude supplies, such as Iran.

This may be why Lonrho director Mr Robert Dunlop suggested recently that a parallel pipeline may have to be built.

Extra pumping stations, said Mr Dunlop, will be needed to meet demand in three or four years time and the second pipeline by 1988.

NEW BULAWAYO COUNCIL TO SERVE COMMON MAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO'S new mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu, pledged yesterday at his ceremonial election that the new council would be more "people-orientated" than before.

"I make no apology for this emphasis on the common man," he told guests.

"It is on his behalf that we have been called upon to serve. We are aware of the needs and problems which face our citizens, and we shall address ourselves to these needs."

As a united city council he and his fellow councillors were opposed "to any move which will have us build such low-standard houses as have not been built in Bulawayo for several past decades", Councillor Ndlovu said.

"Working in close co-operation with the Minister of Local Government and Housing, who is represented this afternoon by the Deputy Minister, Mr Enos Chikowore, we will, as a matter of urgency, make a strong case for Bulawayo to be allowed to continue to provide good standard housing," he said.

If finances allowed, he hoped that the council would be able to make

improvements in the general standard of its houses.

Bulawayo must continue to grow and prosper socially and industrially and be managed as efficiently and effectively as possible.

"With the goodwill of its citizens and the assured co-operation between the council and its staff, we cannot fail," the new mayor said.

The struggle of the past would guide them in their future policies and efforts "which, I am glad to assure all our people, will continue to be for the benefit of all the people regardless of ethnic, regional, and other considerations".

The new council had inherited a sound management infrastructure and this would play a vital role in future development.

"Councillors and municipal staff are united in a single resolve of being servants of the people," Councillor Ndlovu said.

He paid tribute to the outgoing mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, as the mayor who had "made the mayoral seat very popular", and whose outspoken utterances had always been consistent and in the interests of the citizens of Bulawayo,

PRESENCE OF SQUATTERS AROUND HEADLANDS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 11

[Article by Mike Williams]

[Text]

THE war was brutal on the commercial farms around Headlands.

Especially east of the Umtali Road, where tens of thousands of hectares of farm land was interspersed with rocky scrub-covered hills, the country was too well-suited to the soldiers' game of seek-and-destroy. For the farmers, there were too many landmines, too many ambushes.

In ones and twos they were killed or driven out. To the west of the road the farmers had it better and stayed, but by 1978 the entire eastern area had been abandoned.

Four farmers have now come back, but 104 farms remain unclaimed, many of their owners having abandoned Zimbabwe as well as their land.

And the thought of so much good land lying unused has become an irresistible magnet to hundreds — perhaps thousands — of peasant farmers.

It's impossible to say exactly how many squatters are there. Government officials estimate fewer than 500. Others say it is closer to 4 000.

Some simply stayed on their former employers' farms when the owners left. Others, homeless and driven by need, moved in from nearby communal areas in the months after independence.

More continue to arrive every week from as far away as Bulawayo and Fort Victoria, sometimes driven more by opportunism than real need. And some have gone on to the occupied commercial farms as well.

Neither the Government nor the remaining commercial farmers want the trend to continue. Both fear that indiscriminate settlement could lead to abuse of the land.

EMOTIONS

But emotions have begun to run high on all sides. Squatters and Government officials suspect that the opposition of local farmers stems more from racism than interest in the good of the nation. The farmers say they see their own rights being eroded in the interests of a one-sided policy of reconciliation.

And the squatters, right or wrong, have come to stay.

Mr Chegondora Makuwiri (55) brought his wife and nine children from the Tanda communal area to the abandoned Chinyika farm near Inyati mine in March.

"I had only four acres of land in Tanda. The soil was always very poor. When I heard that I could have land here, I came," Mr Makuwiri said.

"A deputy minister, Mr Mahachi (of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development) came and told us we would get 12 acres. We are waiting to be given the land. Some of us are working in town, some are living here. There is plenty of land, so why should we not have it?"

The local ZANU (PF) chairman, Mr Noah Sanhi, moved on to Nyamgura farm, a short distance from Chinyika, last October.

"We are just coming home. We were here before 1945, then the Government moved us to Tanda. He never liked it in Tanda. There was never enough land and the soil was very bad," Mr Sanhi said.

"Ministers have come and told us we can have land, but we must wait until the Government sorts out where it will be. We are 445 people on this farm and the next. Our only problem is that we must wait."

NO PROBLEM

Mr David Smith, of Nyamashinga farm, is one of the few commercial farmers who has come back to the northern area.

"Seven or eight squatters are on my farm, but they are no problem. Besides, some of them worked for me at one time. As long as they don't flood on to my land, I'm not particularly worried," Mr Smith said.

It bothers him, though, that another farmer, Mr Neal Greenway, began working a farm several kilometres away and was given so much trouble by squatters — including threats on his life — that he gave it up.

Mr Greenway's case is neither typical or easy to judge. For one thing, it is not clear whether he actually had title to the land he tried to farm. He said he bought it from the owner, now a resident in South Africa, but the

Government didn't consider the agreement valid.

Most worrisome to the area's commercial farmers is the militancy of the squatters who forced Mr Greenway out (He now leases Excelsior farm, on the west side of the Um-tali Road.)

AGREEABLE

"These people are very agreeable and willing to co-operate when a minister or some other Government official comes here. But when they're dealing only with us they often take a very antagonistic and aggressive attitude. Some simply say this is their land, occupied or not, and they're going to take it," said Mr Anthony Fischer, of Karori farm.

Karori farm is on the west side of the road and has not had a big problem with squatters. However, Mr Fischer, who is president of the local farmers' association, said the determination of the small number of squatters now on occupied farms to stay — along with the Government's apparent inability to curb the problem — has made a number of farmers think twice about their commitment to the area.

The Whole Viability of the Area Is in Danger

"In the beginning there were a number of us who let squatters stay on our land. These were the squatters who were really homeless, who needed help, and the Government assured us they would be settled soon. But now these people are becoming entrenched, and we're realising that they may be here not just one year, but perhaps two or more," he said.

"How are you to get someone off land he has been working for two years?"

"And in the last four months we've had another kind of squatter appearing, an opportunist who apparently also has land in a TTL or whose wife is working in a town.

There are lots of abandoned farms that have no squatters on them because some of these opportunists are simply picking the farms they want," Mr Fischer said.

The Government had at first been reluctant to evict squatters from occupied commercial land. That had now changed, but some of the squatters had adapted by simply running off whenever police showed up with eviction notices, he said.

Farmers were also bothered by the proximity of the larger numbers of squatters, but not for racial reasons, Mr Fischer said.

"I can see the Government's and the squatters' points of view. There is a

real problem. But from the point of view of the commercial farmer, the whole viability of this area is being endangered," he said.

"Squatters aren't dipping their cattle and that will bring in tick-borne diseases. Rabies is rampant. Cultivation along stream banks is increasing.

"All these things bring a rapid deterioration of natural resources," Mr Fischer said.

PRECEDENT

"The Government seems to be setting a precedent by not protecting the rights of Zimbabweans such as myself who are committed to this country. And it's a precedent that might force the collapse

of commercial farms. At the same time it increases the amount of poorly-farmed land."

In an interview in Salisbury, Mr Moven Mahachi Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, said the Government had already bought 34 farms in the Mayo area near Headlands and planned to buy more.

Government development teams were beginning to move into the area to assess it and process applicants for land. The first land could be allotted within a month if all went well, Mr Mahachi said.

"There are not 4000 squatters there. Of that we are quite sure. Our own estimate is 431. There could be more than that but I don't think it could be very much more," he said.

The Government was aware of no health problems being caused by the squatters, nor had it refrained from protecting the rights of the area's commercial farmers.

"We have made it very clear that no squatter will

be allowed to stay on occupied farmland. We have also made it clear that no more will be allowed to come into that area until it is part of an official resettlement scheme," Mr Mahachi said.

"We do not want this problem to continue any more than the commercial farmers do. It is detrimental to our resettlement policy," he said.

"The resettlement has been delayed so far because of the difficulty of acquiring the land. Many of the owners have left this country and our policy has been not to settle anyone until we have title to the property."

Many of the squatters near Headlands were either landless peasants from adjacent communal areas or people who had once worked on commercial farms in the area. The Government was sympathetic to both categories and would not throw them out on to the road.

"We have no sympathy for the squatter who has gone out to that land from town simply to take advantage of the situation.

Such a man is not necessarily in need."

The squatter problem in Headlands, as in other parts of the country, was usually exaggerated, Mr Mahachi said.

"There are probably no more than 10 000 squatters in all rural areas. The worst area is not Headlands, but Romsley, between Inyazura and Odzi. Other concentrations are in the forest area near Gatooma and at Nyamandlovu, near Bulawayo," he said.

"No one knows how many of our people really need land. We are now sending forms out to the district councils to find out how many landless people each area has. The council members know the people in their wards and will be able to give an accurate assessment."

Will the Government have enough money to buy all the land it needs?

"We cannot know that until we know exactly how many people are in need. But we have the people and the land is there, lying idle. The Government does not have unlimited funds. Something must be done."

[photo captions]

MR ANTHONY FISCHER, a spokesman for commercial farmers in the area, fears the Government could be setting a precedent of favouring land-hungry squatters who could eventually drive commercial farmers out.

MR NOAH SANHI (right), the ZANU (PF) chairman of the squatters group in the Nyamgura farm area, says there are 415 of his people on just two of the one-time commercial farms.

CSO: 4700/316

UMTALI'S MAYOR SLAMS 'PLOT TO RUIN ECONOMY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

UMTALI City Council has smashed a plot by some evil men who wanted to wreck the economy of the city, the Mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, said in a statement circulated at a council meeting on Thursday.

"I think the public must be told that the council has lost a lot of its property through undetected theft. The police were informed but were reluctant to take action. Most affected is our mechanical workshop. We missed vehicle tyres, tools, etc.

"This council will continue to clean out all destructive elements till we have people of trust and reliability in all positions of authority. Between October 1980 and about May 1981 the council lost more than \$30 000 from the brewery through undetected theft.

"There have been various acts of corruption in the administration. We are on a clean-up spree and we are determined to stamp this rubbish out once and for all."

UMTALI

Alderman Doug Reed said he was unable to agree with some of the insinuations made in the statement as he did not have the facts.

"If this is going out as a statement from the council I must dissociate myself from it until given some of the facts," he said.

ENTITLED

He was not saying the facts were not true, only that he could not support the statement at this stage.

The public was entitled to know what went on, said Councillor J. J. Janjawa. Things were missing. He was not accusing anyone. There had been a lack of supervision.

Councillor K. M. Shava said the report had come "at the wrong time" when a number of heads of department were leaving.

The mayor then asked the city engineer about a theft at the weekend (when paint was stolen

in a break-in at the Sakubva workshop). The matter had been placed in the hands of the police who were still investigating, the city engineer said.

The mayor: "I am saying there has been theft and the culprits have not been brought to book. I say the police are reluctant because when I went to inform the police about the theft of tyres from the workshop, I saw a senior man and his simple answer was that the department could not be involved in investigating very small amounts.

"He also said the report has political connotations

"If the police want to attack me for bringing this matter into my council I am prepared to defend my cause. The police serve the community. Where the community has lost its property it calls the police. When the police joins itself with council politics to say there are political connotations that is rubbish."

It must go on record that the council had lost quite a lot of money and property.

Councillor Janjawa proposed a committee of inquiry into the workshop to find out "more details about the place".

Councillor S. Mhaka felt that it was not right to say the police were reluctant to do their work. It was an individual. "The ZRP are for the people," he said.

On a question of procedure he felt the council should not be discussing (the mayor's) paper in the presence of the heads of department and the Press.

The town clerk, Mr Ian Cochrane said: "I have no personal axe to grind as I can't see that it affects me, but this document is both scurrilous and libellous.

"It will make the council the laughing stock if it appears in the Press. There could be hell to pay in the production of something like this in the Press.

"I ask the council to consider asking the Press not to print either the statement or the discussion."

The mayor: "This statement is not intended to please those who have committed acts of sabotage or acts of criminal behaviour."

When the town clerk rose and tried to speak the mayor continually banged his gavel to silence him.

RECORD DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTIVES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

WITH a total of 64 608 women accepting contraceptives in June, the Zimbabwe Family Planning Association had attained a new record, the outgoing director, Mr Peter Dodds, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Dodds said in a statement: "This is a new peak which tops the previous month by 10 per cent and is 35 percent higher than this time last year."

The association's five-year programme aimed at a monthly figure of 61 500 acceptors by May this year.

"If this momentum is sustained and not hindered, we can continue to look with confidence at the overall objective which is 100 000 acceptors in a month by 1985," Mr Dodds said.

Attainment of this goal would represent some 250 000 couples planning their families on a regular basis. This would be 10 000 more than the figure calculated by the Population Reference Bureau for 1980.

"Despite the growth of the monthly figures our

association continues to provide just about 50 per cent. of the acceptor figures, the balance being reported by the country's combined health services," Mr Dodds said.

It was possible that the current level of family planning in Zimbabwe could begin to have a "burn fire" effect which would bring achievement of the interim objectives that much closer, he added.

"Clearly our progress provides an effective counterpoint for recent comments by ministers on matters of agricultural production and natural resources."

Mr Dodds resigned earlier this month following the Government directive that the injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, must be phased out.

He will vacate his post at the end of September.

A source close to the Family Planning Association yesterday confirmed that four white senior staff members had also resigned.

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPING SKILLS STRESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE private sector must play its part in the national training programme to produce the skills necessary for reconstruction and development, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Opening the National Vocational Training Development Centre at Msasa, Salisbury, Dr Shava said that the existing training institutions were not able to cope with the demand for skilled workers in the country.

"Nor are these institutions able to extend the right of skilled status to those workers," he added.

Preliminary findings of the National Manpower Survey showed that 10 percent of the 350 000 unskilled workforce could immediately be classified as skilled.

SKILLED

The remainder, if put through training programmes could meet the demand for skilled workers which was increasing as the country developed.

The centre at Msasa would be one of many and centres would be set up in towns and growth points throughout the country. A main training centre would be based in Salisbury and together the centres could turn out 1 500 skilled workers a year.

The centre at Msasa was teaching courses on motor mechanics but as they received more equipment the number of subjects would increase, the chief training officer, Mr Eddie Bramson said.

The centre had been operating from April and about 120 people had passed the course.

The minister praised the National Industrial Council of the motor industry and said it was largely due to them that the ministry was able to get the project under way.

The West German Government had provided a loan of \$2 million which would be used for equipment and instructors' salaries.

TRAINS KEY TO CROP EXPORTS--GMB

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

GRAIN exports could be doubled this year if enough railway transport was available, the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr A. B. Long, said in Salisbury last week.

"With more rail transport available we could certainly increase our exports to the north, particularly to Zaire. Large increases in imports could be made to Mozambique and overseas markets as well," Mr Long said.

"We could use more than 500 railway wagons a week, but we are not getting enough for even 25 percent of our needs."

The National Railways of Zimbabwe has been operating at reduced capacity since early in the year, when South African Railways began restricting imports and exports on its congested line to Durban. Shortages of wagons and locomotives, many of which had been leased from South Africa, have also aggravated the situation.

Before the NRZ put its own embargo on rail

movement both inside and outside the country last week the GMB had been getting enough wagons to deal with half its needs. If the embargo was lifted in three weeks, as the NRZ had said it would be, wagon availability would presumably return to that level, Mr Long said.

Despite the shortages, however, the present levels of grain exports were not being affected, he said.

Grain was now being taken by road from Machete to Vila de Manica in Mozambique, then railed to Beira. Other shipments were taking that route as far as Dondo, near Beira, then being railed to Malawi.

Traffic was also moving by rail to Maputo through Vila Salazar. Other shipments were going to northern countries by road.

"The railway embargo has hurt us very badly because we have been trying to take some of our stocks out of the depots to make space for more grain. If we cannot do this, the situation could build to a crisis," Mr Long said.

FILLING UP

"Particularly at Gatooma and Hartley the

depots are filling up very quickly. If we are not given the means to move out some of the stocks, then the grain deliveries might have to be slowed down."

That would mean some farmers would have to wait longer to get rid of their grain.

"The costs of moving grain by road are also nearly 10 times that of moving it by rail. And the consumption of diesel by road transport is much greater," he said.

So far the shortage of diesel in Zimbabwe had not led to a shortage of truck transport bringing grain to GMB depots. Instead, there seemed to be a glut of transport.

"There is far too much road transport bringing grain to our depots. We could do away with half of what is now being used and still deliver the same amount of grain because we wouldn't have so much congestion," Mr Long said.

"We can take in only 10 000 bags a day and that could easily be done with about 75 vehicle loads. If the trucks didn't sit for two hours waiting to unload they could probably move three loads a day, so you would really only need 25 trucks a day," he said.

NEED TO REBUILD CULTURAL ORDER EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Tendai Mutunhu]

[Text]

THE establishment and revolutionary consolidation of a new and progressive political and economic order after independence from colonialism and imperialism should not only be accompanied by a radical cultural emancipation, but also by a positive and dynamic reorientation in culture creativity and productivity.

This vibrant and new cultural order, deeply rooted in African traditions, customs and values, should be modernistic and progressive in its directional objectivity. In addition, it must constantly be innovative and supportive of the developing new politico-economic order.

In its development and growth, the new cultural order should be a conscious and collective reflection of the sum total of the nation's different and distinct music forms,

dance styles, artistic and literary creativity, and celebrative and colourful festivities and rituals.

FRAGMENTATION

The articulation and nurturing of these new cultural institutions is important, because many African countries have been experiencing fragmentation not only of their values, but also of their symbolic unity and coherence in their Africaness.

The creation and development of a new cultural order is a natural and logical development in a post-colonial situation because this is the critical period when attempts are generally made to either reform or eradicate inherited colonial institutions.

The ideology of cultural nationalism assumes a very forceful direction in its contribution to national cohesiveness, symbolic unity, and a sense of Africaness.

The rise of the ideology of cultural nationalism can best be explained as a conscious and collective need by a nation and its people to redress and correct all of the negativisms once associated with the

cultural institutions of colonialism and imperialism.

In attempting to uproot and destroy these perceived negativisms associated with foreign cultural values and influences, two frontal corrective remedies are usually applied.

First, a determined effort is made to replace European-oriented cultural institutions by African-oriented institutions.

This effort is generally carried out by the Ministry of Culture in association and co-operation with private cultural societies and organisations.

Second, the curriculum of educational institutions is fundamentally transformed so that students study and learn about things that are relevant to their developing society.

APPRECIATIVE

In this new curriculum, especially in the social sciences and humanities, students are taught to be appreciative of their nation's political, economic, social, cultural, military and technological accomplishments. In addition, these students are made to study and learn every-

thing about the rest of Africa first and then the rest of the world.

In this new cultural order the African man and woman must uncompromisingly reject all of the negative psychological adjustments he or she was forced to make and endure during the oppressive colonial period. Thus the African man or woman who is able to consciously identify and define the new cultural order must, by necessity, also define what he or she is not.

UNCRITICAL

In the first place, he or she will realise that he or she is not a European and as such the uncritical emulation of white cultural values is a sense of inferiority complex.

In the second place, he or she did not descend, ethnically and culturally, from Europe and as such the desire to think and behave like a white person is also an expression of one's own sense of racial inferiority.

All these psychological negativisms have to be uprooted and destroyed in a new African-oriented cultural order.

After all, white people have lived in many parts of Africa for more than a hundred years, yet a very insignificant few have changed their European names and taken African names, let alone think and behave like Africans. What is wrong with us Africans?

The identification of these damaging psychological negativisms is the most important first step

in racial rebirth and pride in one's own cultural values, traditions, and customs.

People who are proud of themselves and their cultural institutions know racially who they are, where they came from, historically and culturally, and where they are going, because they have a purpose in life and are optimistic of overcoming future problems.

People who display a sense of racial inferiority and are disrespectful of their cultural values, customs, and traditions are usually disrespected and scorned by other races.

The establishment of a new cultural order does not mean the negation of the acquisition and systematic utilisation of modern science and technology for national development and reconstruction. It only means that modern science and technology should also be used in the development and growth of a new cultural order.

In other words, science and technology and culture should, where possible, complement and reinforce each other as a nation develops.

TECHNOLOGY

In Zimbabwe, for example, science and technology should be widely used in educational institutions to teach and explain to the students the great accomplishments of their ancestors in the areas of mining, engineering, architectural designs and constructions, the designing and construction of agricultural terraces and their dams and water channels.

After studying and learning about these technological accomplishments in the classrooms, every effort must then be made

to take the students to the sites of the ancient gold and iron mines, Great Zimbabwe and many other palatial stone ruins, and the agricultural terraces of Inyanga and their dams and water channels that cover an area of about 7 500 km.

Students who study and learn and personally observe these technical marvels would automatically develop or feel a sense of pride in the technical abilities and accomplishments of their ancestors.

Not only that, some of the students might be motivated to raise questions such as: If our ancestors had the technical abilities to design and create such marvels, what would prevent us from being as creative and productive as they were?

More than that, the students would also realise that it was their technical know-how, commitment to hard work, and dedication to the common good for all that made them self-sufficient in many of their basic needs as well as being independent and proud of themselves and the institutions of their society.

The acquisition of such knowledge would motivate many students to try to improve on some of the achievements of their ancestors, thereby maintaining some kind of cultural continuity.

It is of critical im-

portance that cultural activities be supported by governments and the masses of people. People with artistic, musical, dancing and literary talents should be encouraged in every way possible to be creative and productive.

SHARE IDEAS

Not only that, special centres should be built in the major cities, towns, and large village communities where artists, dancers, musicians and writers could meet to discuss and share ideas about their crafts.

These special centres could also be used as art galleries as well as centres for the performing arts. Our best artists, musicians, dancers and writers should have the financial support and backing of their governments, businesses, churches and individuals to either show their creative talents or participate in international festivities.

It is the primary role of educational institutions to assist students with talents to develop their creative skills. Universities should play the leading role by establishing art and music and dance departments where the primary focus is the study and improvement of the rich African cultural heritage.

The greatness of a nation and its people is not only measured in terms of its scientific and technological accomplishments, but also in terms of its cultural achievements. Zimbabwe will not be an exception to this cardinal rule.

ZANU (PF) WINS COURT CASE ON DEBT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A PETITION by a company to have ZANU (PF) wound up because of a disputed debt of nearly \$300 000 has been dismissed by the High Court, Salisbury.

On July 2 Simba Investments (Pvt.) Ltd presented the petition before Mr Justice Smith but asked to have the case postponed to December 3 this year because the amount of debt was being disputed by ZANU (PF) in another pending hearing.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice Smith said that on September 3 last year the High Court granted a default judgment in favour of Simba Investments for \$282 107.70.

ZANU (PF) later applied to have that judgment set aside at a hearing on October 15 in which they disputed the amount claimed.

Simba's petition to have ZANU (PF) wound up was filed with the High Court after the company had become aware that the amount of its debt was disputed.

The petition was brought because the debt had not been paid following the default judgment.

At the beginning of this year Mr Justice Waddington set aside the default judgment in favour of Simba Investments.

Mr Justice Smith denied the request by Mr Richard Jagger, for Simba, to further postpone the hearing on the grounds that the delay would prejudice ZANU (PF).

The company should at least have waited for the court to decide whether to set aside the default judgment, said Mr Justice Smith, ordering that Simba Investments pay the costs of the latest hearing and any previous postponements.

He also ordered that the costs of the petition to wind up ZANU (PF) be paid by Simba.

Mr Jagger was instructed by Gollop and Blank and Mr Chris Mercer, for ZANU (PF), was instructed by Scanlon and Holderness.

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NTUTA: MINE MARKETING BODY TO BENEFIT ALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineral Marketing Corporation, which will be responsible for selling all Zimbabwe's minerals, will be operating by the end of the year, the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr Jini Ntuta, said yesterday.

In an interview, he said the new corporation would benefit the whole country, including the mining companies.

The body would be a parastatal organisation, similar to the marketing boards which have been so successful in agriculture, and would include representatives of both the Government and the private sector.

"We don't want favouritism in the markets; we don't want people undercutting and selling to their friends only. The Government has no enemies as such and will be able to ensure minerals are marketed fairly, at the best price."

The corporation would also make long-range surveys of markets, passing the information to interested bodies so production and expansion could be planned to make the most of the trends, he said.

Prospecting was booming, with more than 5 000

licences issued last year plus a number of exclusive prospecting orders. In 1979 just over 1 000 licences were issued.

Among the minerals being searched for was uranium, and Mr Ntuta hoped there would be intensive prospecting for diamonds and oil.

"We have almost everything else in this country, so I don't see why we shouldn't find the rest."

The Ministry of Mines had made a great deal of progress in implementing the presidential directive on ensuring civil service staff reflected the make-up of the country as a whole.

A new Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Uahewokunze, was appointed in September last year and other blacks were in senior administrative and technical posts, including assistant secretaries, under-secretaries, directors and deputy directors.

STATUS OF REFUGEES FLEEING MRM-FRELIMO CONFLICT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

REFUGEES fleeing sporadic skirmishes between Mozambique Resistance Movement terrorists and Frelimo close to the Zimbabwe border want to settle in this country until the fighting stops.

The MRM terrorists, who are financed and trained by South Africa, have caused economic hardships for the people of southern Mozambique which has led to the flow of refugees into Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands over the past six months.

The social services officer in Melsetter, Mr George Mutumi, said there were more than 500 Mozambican refugees in the district. His office, opened in May this year, keeps an updated record of the growing flow of refugees.

And last week the Mozambique Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Rafael Maguni, said increased co-operation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique was "crucial" to achieve the total elimination of rebels of the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement.

He said: "Some of the people crossing the border as refugees are in fact terrorists, who take ad-

vantage of the free movement along the border."

They had all fled across the Chimanimani Mountains into Zimbabwe. The Chimanimani National Park has been closed to the public since April this year.

Destitute refugees have been given food by the Department of Social Services and clothes were donated by Christian Care.

At the Chikubu communal area near Melsetter several hundred destitute refugees who cannot find jobs in Zimbabwe have gathered after fleeing the conflict beyond the mountains.

Mr Mutumi visited the area yesterday.

According to Dr Wilfred Gamon at the Mount Selinda mission hospital it was believed that about three people had been killed in the last skirmish between MRM terrorists and Frelimo near Espungabera, across the border from Mount Selinda, on Monday last week.

Dr Gamon said in an interview last week that there was definitely a South African shadow involvement behind the MRM effort.

He said the fighting

had subsided over the past few weeks but that half the patients in the Mount Selinda mission hospital were Mozambicans suffering from malnutrition and tuberculosis.

Fighting across the border south of Espungabera — which could be heard and seen at night from the mission — was sporadic. Dr Gamon said it would be quiet for long spells and then there would be a sudden flurry of activity.

During the last dawn raid on Espungabera by MRM terrorists in mid-July, bullets came flying across into the border Zona Tea Estate, sending workers scurrying for shelter, estate manager, Mr William Johnstone said.

He said the last contact — a small-scale skirmish — was on Monday last week.

Because of constant MRM attacks on power lines to Espungabera, Mr Johnstone said, Frelimo used the estate to have batteries recharged.

At Mount Selinda there was at least one refugee for every five locals, said the Rev. John Sito-

tombe, headmaster of the local school.

Some MRM terrorists had come to the mission to ask for food. They did not reveal their identity, he said.

A District Commission official in Chipinga said that on June 25 a Frelimo truck travelling from Chipinga to Espungabera was attacked by MRM terrorists.

Mr Johnstone also said that the border post between the estate and Espungabera had been destroyed in crossfire and was unmanned.

The official said about 25 Mozambican refugees a day apply for registration at the District Commission office.

The remote Tamandayi School in Zimbabwe, where many refugees have settled, has been attacked by MRM terrorists wanting food, clothes and supplies.

Many refugees who have managed to absorb into local communities on the Zimbabwe side of the border have found jobs on tea estates.

Some, however, like those on a section of Sherwood Tea Estates — close to the Mozambique border — have no work.

MUGABE WARNS IAN SMITH TO STOP SUBVERSIVE REMARKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has warned the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, to stop making subversive statements about Zimbabwe while forgetting that he had been forgiven by the Government under its policy of reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe, in an interview with Jay Ross of the Washington Post on Monday, said Mr Smith's performance lately had left much to be desired as he had been going around talking "quite racially" during the recent by-elections for the white electoral seats.

"And the statements he has made were quite subversive. He should not have been talking as if he was the hero of the situation . . . when we have committed ourselves to the policy of reconciliation and he is a loser," the Prime Minister said.

Expressing his misgivings over the fact that during all the meetings he had held with the RF leader, Mr Smith had used the occasion to express "white fears" in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said he would in future have to consider seriously whether to give Mr Smith an audience.

But, pledged the Prime Minister: "I will continue to listen to him." He would accept those fears which were justified and reject those that were irrelevant.

Mr Mugabe was speaking in a wide-ranging interview, during which he expressed the hope that the Reagan Administration would help resolve the Namibian independence dispute.

Asked whether he thought President Reagan would be firmer with South Africa over Namibia than the former President, Mr Jimmy Carter, Mr Mugabe replied: "Yes, I think so. I think President Reagan is in a better position to be firmer on South Africa because South Africa looked forward to political change occurring in the United States during the elections."

"In other words, they set their stores with the Reagan Administration in the hope that the Administration was going to support their racist policies.

"But if President Reagan, who I believe is a principled man, is guided in his relations by the same principles that he espouses—which are contained in the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Human Rights—then I do not see any reason why he could not stand firm on South Africa."

But he was concerned at the lack of a clear US policy on Southern Africa and said it was time the US Government translated its experience into definite policies.

The Prime Minister said he believed that in the final analysis it would be a combination of political and military pressure that would force South Africa to relinquish its illegal control of Namibia.

Other points made by Mr Mugabe during the interview were:

- The decision by the US to allow the South African rugby team into the

country was "unfortunate" and in defiance of African wishes.

- Zimbabwe had not yet decided on whether to boycott the coming Commonwealth Games in New Zealand and the Olympics, if New Zealand participated, but would most likely abide by the decision of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

- It was to be hoped that the US would not assist the South African Government in the development of nuclear power as this would not only be inimical to the interests of South Africa's people, but Zimbabwe's interests as well.

- Zimbabwe was suspicious that South Africa was using its economic ties with this country for political ends — the very thing that Pretoria did not want other countries to do against it.

- There should be no link between the Cuban troops' presence in Angola and Namibia's independence. The Angolan Government had every right to ask for external assistance if it felt its independence was threatened.

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